FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

13 NOVEMBER 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi warplanes launched a second raid on Iranian Revolution Guards Corps camps 12 November causing further casualties and damaging warehouses, according to a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. The communique also stated that air strikes dealt "devastating blows" to the Tabriz oil refineries. IRNA acknowledged that an industrial unit in Tabriz was damaged. Meanwhile, Tehran radio affirmed that economic and military targets in three Iraqi cities were being shelled. Iranian aircraft bombed a garrison in the northern Iraqi town of 'Aqrah early 13 November, according to a military report cited by the radio.

Iran

Muslims must remain united against the enemies of Islam and must not make an issue of their minor differences, Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri stated in remarks reported by Tehran radio. He warned that "agents of America and Zionism" are attacking Shi'ism in "misleading books and pamphlets" and are trying to create disunity among Shi'ites and Sunnis.

Egypt

Egypt is making every effort to resolve "overwhelming" economic problems while continuing its development program, President Husni Mubarak stressed in a speech to the legislature broadcast by Cairo radio. While reaffirming Egypt's commitment to repaying its international debts, the president declared that foreign interference in the conduct of Egypt's economic policy is unacceptable. As for regional relations, Mubarak stated Egypt was "hurt" by Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's emphasis on continuing the settlements policy. Such talk, Mubarak said, runs counter to international pledges and produces fear of Israeli "expansion and threats against Arab interests."

In remarks cited by MENA, Prime Minister 'Atif Sidqi noted Egypt's "reservations" about some of the terms specified by the IMF and stressed that any consultations with international financial institutions will "serve the people's interests."

Algeria

The state will never deal leniently with the "wicked" and "hostile" elements who have caused problems in the education system, President Chadli Bendjedid told provincial governors in an 11 November speech broadcast by Algiers radio. Students at Constantine University had created "chaos" on the "pretext" that their food was bad, he said, while secondary school students had staged a "political" strike to protest the addition of religious and political education in their curriculum. Bendjedid expressed the view that the government has been "spoiling" young people, stating that Algerian youths are often ignorant of the country's history despite the "huge sums" spent on education. As for the religious fundamentalists, he warned that some groups are "close-minded" and "harm Islam more than they benefit it." The president criticized "hypocrites" in local government who automatically approve all applications to build mosques in order to maintain the appearance of being good Muslims.

A MAP report on the situation in Constantine stated that the center of the city has been "completely devastated," adding that offices of the FLN, APS, and other public bodies were ransacked in the recent student riots. Paris radio said the authorities have jailed 56 people in connection with the demonstrations.

Libya and Chad

Chadian GUNT leader Goukouni Oueddei "may have been wounded" during an attempted uprising by elements of his own forces, the Libyan People's Bureau in Paris affirmed in a statement reported by JANA. The bureau said that most of Goukouni's officers have joined other factions, stressing that it cannot say whether Goukouni is still leader of the GUNT's armed forces or not. Libya has taken "all the necessary measures" to ensure Goukouni's protection in Libyan territory, the Bureau asserted, and consultations are underway for the formation of a new GUNT.

However, a GUNT official in Paris denied Libya's version of events and called on Libya to release Goukouni and his entourage, according to Paris radio.

Lebanon

Representatives of the nationalist parties, the Amal Movement, the Palestine National Salvation Front, and Syrian observers issued a statement denouncing PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's "open dalliance" with the Lebanese Forces as exemplified by his appearance on the Forces television station, the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio reported.

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 219 *13 November 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

'Arafat on Soviet, Syrian Policy in Lebanon ..... A 1
Gorbachev To Make Changes *[VOL]* ..... A 1
Accuses Syria in Camps War *[VOL]* ..... A 1
PLO Members in Cairo Laud Romania Meeting *[Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR 11 Nov]* ..... A 1
Group Denounces 'Capitulation' *[Beirut]* ..... A 2
Communists Denounce Meeting *[Damascus]* ..... A 2
Khalaf: Politics Not Backed by Arms 'Futile' *[Baghdad Voice of the PLO]* ..... A 2
'Abbas Discusses Palestinian Unity Efforts *[Sanaa VOP]* ..... A 3
Cables Support for Ortega *[Sanaa VOP]* ..... A 3
PLO's 'Arafat Meets Gambian President Jawara *[Sanaa VOP]* ..... A 3
Islamic Good Offices Group Issues Statement *(Riyadh SPA)* ..... A 4

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

Minister Comments on Promoting PRC Relations ..... C 1
Deputy Premier on Talks With Sudan's al-Mirghani ..... C 1
Defense Minister Returns From European Visit ..... C 1
Pakistani Minister Arrives for 1-Day Visit ..... C 2

QATAR

Amir Al Thani Addresses Consultative Council ..... C 2

SAUDI ARABIA

Commentary Views EC Measures Against Syria ..... C 2
Khashoggi Denies Role in Iran Arms Supplies *[AFP]* ..... C 3
Foreign Minister Meets Malaysian Counterpart ..... C 3

EGYPT

Sidqi Notes 'Reservations' on IMF Terms ..... D 1
Mubarak Addresses New Cabinet's First Session ..... D 1
Sidqi Chairs Cabinet Meeting; Committees Formed ..... D 2
Sidqi Says Cabinet To Work as 'Team' on Economy ..... D 2
Cabinet Change Means 'New Blood' for Development *[AL-JUMHURIYAH 10 Nov]* ..... D 2
Bread Price Hike 'Invitation' to Starvation *[AL-AHALI 5 Nov]* ..... D 3
'Decisiveness' Needed to Solve Economic Problems ..... D 3
Thirteen To Be Tried for Creating Islamic Group *[Beirut]* ..... D 3
Abu Ghazalah To Discuss Military Debts in U.S. ..... D 3
U.S. Silence on Arms to Iran Questioned *[AL-AKHBAR 10 Nov]* ..... D 3
Chirac Remarks 'Expose' Terror Framework *[AL-JUMHURIYAH 9 Nov]* ..... D 4
Israeli Ambassador Sason Returns to Cairo ..... D 4
Mubarak Welcomes Ugandan President at Airport ..... D 4
Museveni, Mubarak Hold Talks ..... D 4
Assistant Minister Returns From Far East ..... D 5
Sri Lankan Tamils Held at Cairo Airport ..... D 5

IRAQ

Air Force Raids Tabriz Oil Refineries, Camps ..... E 1

JORDAN

Finance Minister on 5-year Development Plan *[JORDAN TIMES 10 Nov]* ..... F 1
Bethlehem Mayor on Plan ..... F 1
FRG, ILO, ALESCO To Assist *[JORDAN TIMES 10 Nov]* ..... F 1
Arab Bankers Pledge Assistance *[JORDAN TIMES 11 Nov]* ..... F 2
Arab Fund Official on Plan ..... F 3
Aid to Territories Listed *[Jerusalem AL-NAHAR 7 Nov]* ..... F 3
5-Year Plan Objectives Noted *[JORDAN TIMES 8 Nov]* ..... F 3
AL-RA'Y: United States 'Encouraging Terrorism' *[12 Nov]* ..... F 6

LEBANON

Karami Launches 'Campaign' Against Al-Jumayyil ..... G 1
'Nationalists' Criticize 'Arafat, Al-Jumayyil *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 1
Israeli Commandos Reportedly Blow Up Boats ..... G 1
Security Committee Adopts Cease-Fire Measures ..... G 1

SYRIA

Vice President Denies Arms Deals With France *[AFP]* ..... H 1
Jordanian Ambassador Meets Mashariqah 12 Nov *[Amman]* ..... H 1
Khaddam Meets Greek Ambassador, Conveys Thanks ..... H 1
PDRY Foreign Minister Expresses Support ..... H 1
Currency Restrictions Imposed on Citizens *[Beirut]* ..... H 1
Paper Hits British Role in Vanunu Abduction *[AL-THAWRAH]* ..... H 1
Briefs: Outgoing Turkish, CSSR Ambassadors ..... H 2

ISRAEL

Turkey To Accuse Iranian Envoy of Role in Attack ..... I 1
Foreign Ministry Says No Crisis in UK Relations *[THE JERUSALEM POST 13 Nov]* ..... I 1
MAPAM Leader Comments on Contacts in Greece *['AL HAMISHMAR 12 Nov]* ..... I 1
500 Jews, Arabs Show Support for AL-SHA'B Editor ..... I 1
Shamir Sees Green Line As 'Line of Blood, War' ..... I 1
Court Sentences Terrorist to Life Imprisonment ..... I 2
Hungarian Jews Interrogated for 'Activities' ..... I 2
Attache Says Egyptian Imports Increasing ..... I 2
Egyptian Compensation Demanded for Ra's al-Burqa' *[DAVAR 11 Nov]* ..... I 2
Radio Program on Soviet Emigrants Beamed at USSR *['AL HAMISHMAR 9 Nov]* ..... I 2
IDF Gunfire Kills Gazan at Roadblock 12 Nov ..... I 2
West Bank Development Program Outlined ..... I 2
Jordan Transfers Aid Money to West Bank *['AL HAMISHMAR 11 Nov]* ..... I 3
Ramallah, Al-Birah Mayors Discuss Jordanian Aid ..... I 3
POST Attacks Government, U.S. 'Deal' With Iran *[11 Nov]* ..... I 4
Reagan 'Surrender' in 'Deals' With Iran Scored *[AL-QUDS 9 Nov]* ..... I 5
AL-QUDS on 'Unjust' Decision To Deport Editor *[5 Nov]* ..... I 5
MA'ARIV Commentary on Syria, Iraq-Iran War *[11 Nov]* ..... I 6
AL-FAJR on 'Failure' of Amman Conference *[10 Nov]* ..... I 7
AL-NAHAR Lauds King Husayn's 1 Nov Speech *[7 Nov]* ..... I 7

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Reportage on Start of Lome Franco-African Summit ..... P 1
Togo's Eyadema Interviewed *[Paris]* ..... P 1
Eyadema Receives Delegates *[Lome]* ..... P 2

Mozambique's Dos Santos Comments *[Lome]* ..... P 2

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Addresses Annual Governors Meeting ..... Q 1
Moroccan Report on Student Unrest in Algeria *[MAP]* ..... Q 4
56 Sentenced for Rioting *[Paris]* ..... Q 5
Council of Ministers Examines Economy 12 Nov ..... Q 5

LIBYA

Tripoli Supports Saudi Initiative on Oil Prices ..... Q 5
Reports on Goukouni, Intervention in Chad Denied ..... Q 5
U.S. Using EC Countries as Political 'Pawn' ..... Q 6
Second Round of Talks With Tunisia in Geneva *[KUNA]* ..... Q 6
Nigerian Foreign Minister on 'Solid' Relations ..... Q 6

MAURITANIA

Ould Taya Receives Tunisian, Romanian Ministers ..... Q 7
Tunisian Minister Departs, Communique Issued ..... Q 7

MOROCCO

King Hassan Cancels Visit to European Parliament *[ANSA]* ..... Q 7

SUDAN

Soviet Ambassador Speaks on USSR National Day ..... Q 8

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

WPE, SED Central Audit Commission Hold Talks ..... R 1

SEYCHELLES

AFP: Rene Not To Attend Franco-African Summit ..... R 1

SOMALIA

Foreign Minister Favors Peaceful Dialogue ..... R 1

TANZANIA

Yugoslavia Offers Financial Aid for Development ..... R 1

UGANDA

Museveni Receives British, Italian Ambassadors ..... R 2
GDR Institutions Donate Clothing, Medicine ..... R 2
USSR Envoy Pays Courtesy Call on NRM Official ..... R 2

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAR

Son Implicates French Party in Arrest of Bokassa ..... S 1

CHAD

GUNT Official Claims Libyan Involvement in North *[Paris]* ..... S 1
Habre Leaves for Lome Franco-African Summit ..... S 1

WEST AFRICA

BENIN

Kerekou, USSR Envoy Discuss Bilateral Relations ..... T 1
President Kerekou To Visit USSR in Late November ..... T 1
Financing Agreements Signed With France ..... T 1

GUINEA

French President Mitterrand Arrives for Visit ..... T 1

MALI

President Moussa Traore Receives Libyan Envoy ..... T 2

NIGER

Ghana Cooperation Commission Issues Communique ..... T 2

NIGERIA

Libyan Minister Brings Al-Qadhdhafi Message ..... T 2

SENEGAL

Libyan Official Confirms GUNT's Oueddei Wounded ..... T 3

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Addresses Independence Rally ..... U 1
UNITA Commentary Views Victory as Certain *[Black Cockerel]* ..... U 3

BOTSWANA

Danish Foreign Minister Arrives on 4-Day Visit ..... U 3

MALAWI

Official Regrets 'Infighting' in Coup Plot *[BBC]* ..... U 3

MOZAMBIQUE

Airport Staff Reported Detained Over Machel Crash ..... U 4
Authorities Deny Report ..... U 5
Further on Crash Survivor's Account of RSA Action *[PANA]* ..... U 5
Comentary on 'Destabilization', USSR Aid ..... U 5
BBC: MNR Preparing To Create Sea Corridor ..... U 7
'Thousands' Flee to Malawi After MNR Attack *[PANA]* ..... U 7
70,000 Take Refuge From MNR *[PANA]* ..... U 7
Delegation Leaves for Franco-African Summit ..... U 8
Trade Ministry 'Source' Gives Import, Export Data ..... U 8

NAMIBIA

Court Extends Protection Against Expulsion ..... U 8

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Reacts 'Strongly' to Soviet Charges ..... U 8
Mozambican's Claim of Recruitment Denied ..... U 9
Buthelzi Urges U.S. To Support Democracy ..... U 9
President Botha in Portugal for 2-Day Visit *[cross-reference]* ..... U 9
Commentary Stresses Need To Control Population ..... U 9
Riot Police Prevent Sit-in at GM Factory *[Umtata]* ..... U 10
Kinross Miners Suspend Strike Pending Talks ..... U 10
Durban's Whites-Only Bus Service Desegregated ..... U 10
Information Bureau Releases Unrest Reports ..... U 11
12 Nov Report Issued ..... U 11
13 Nov Report Issued ..... U 11
KwaNdebele Independence Opponents Detained ..... U 11
DPSC Estimates 20,000 Detained in Emergency ..... U 11
Attacks on Political Activists' Homes Increase *[Umtata]* ..... U 12
Police Release DPSC Adviser After Questioning ..... U 12
KwaNdebele Police Arrest Six More Under Emergency ..... U 12
11 Emergency Detainees Released Unexpectedly ..... U 12
Ministry Releases Voter Registration Figures ..... U 13
Report Summarizes 1985 Census Figures ..... U 13
Port Elizabeth Opens 7 Free Trade Areas ..... U 13
Banking Leader Expects Gradual Economic Recovery ..... U 14
Business Groups Criticize Residential Segregation ..... U 14
Separate Amenities Act 'Will Be Scrapped' *[THE CITIZEN 11 Nov]* ..... U 14
Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems ..... U 15

SWAZILAND

Minister Reveals RSA 'Racket' To Avoid Sanctions *[THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND 11 Nov]* ..... U 16

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Congratulates Angola's Dos Santos *[PANA]* ..... U 16

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Says RSA 'Plotting To Attack' Zimbabwe ..... U 17
Mangwende Not Satisfied With Malawi Trade Effort ..... U 17
PAC Alleges RSA Intelligence Upgrade in Malawi *[PANA]* ..... U 17
Ten-Nation Trade Seminar Opens in Harare *[PANA]* ..... U 17

'Arafat on Soviet, Syrian Policy in Lebanon

Gorbachev To Make Changes

NC102054 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has proposed a solution to the issue of the Palestinian camps in the south which provides for the expansion of the deployment area of UNIFIL to include the Sidon area. He asserts that the camps war is the result of the Murphy agreement, the Genscher agreement, and the Vienna agreement with Damascus.

In an interview with the Lebanese Broadcasting Corporation [LBC] that it will broadcast at 2030 tomorrow, 'Arafat said the Soviet leaders have told him officially that they are opposed to what is happening in the Palestinian camps and consider it a crime. 'Arafat asserted that Soviet leader Gorbachev will introduce changes into the Kremlin policy, separating Soviet policy from Syrian policy with regard to the Lebanese crisis and the Palestinian issue.

He disclosed that a joint Syrian-Palestinian [as heard] message had been sent to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak dealing with Palestinian autonomy as included in the Camp David accord. 'Arafat spoke about what the late Yugoslav President Tito told him in 1974 regarding Henry Kissinger's policy on Balkanization of the region.

Accuses Syria in Camps War

NC112236 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2115 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has stated that there is a plan to establish sectarian cantons in Lebanon and that there are now two goals: Dividing Lebanese land to engulf it, and dividing the people to control them. While noting an agreement between Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and U.S. envoy Robert McFarlane, 'Arafat implied the existence of Syrian-Israeli harmony.

In an interview with the Lebanese Broadcasting Corporation [LBC] broadcast tonight, 'Arafat accused the Arab nation of participating in this conspiracy against Lebanon in one way or another. He affirmed that without unity of the Lebanese land and people, the Palestinians and Arabs would pay a price. 'Arafat said that after 10 years of Syrian presence in Lebanon, the Syrian regime must give an account. He revealed that he will demand so at the first Arab summit. He said that the late Yugoslav President Tito had told him that Kissinger threatened to Balkanize the area in 1974.

'Arafat also speculated about why Syria consented to the Lebanese president's proceeding in the negotiations of the 17 May agreement. He revealed that the alternatives to the failure of this agreement were the Murphy agreement or the McFarlane-Al-Asad agreement. He stated that according to the broad tenets of this agreement Lebanon would be divided into two areas of domination — Israeli and Arab — and that PLO fighters should be kept out of south Lebanon.

'Arafat also referred to the Genscher agreement and the Vienna agreement. He recalled the words of the U.S. envoy Richard Murphy to the U.S. Senate, admitting Syria's interests in Lebanon. The PLO leader expressed his astonishment three times when asked about a possible Syrian-Israeli confrontation, ruling out such a possibility. Is the Golan in a state of war? He asked. He said the plan is to establish sectarian cantons in Lebanon, noting that he had related this to President al-Asad. 'Arafat termed the camps war implementation of the Murphy agreement. He said that the children of the resistance are being slaughtered in the camps, one time through an Israeli decision, and the next through a Syrian decision.

While affirming the conspiracy behind the camps war, he accused Syria of participating in it, implicating Colonel Ghazi Kan'an. He implied that Syria has provided Amal with T-54 tanks and said that the scheme is aimed at evicting the citizens of the camps from Tyre to Sidon and Al-Biqa' and from the southern suburb to Al-Biqa' and then later from Al-Biqa' to outside Lebanon. 'Arafat recalled Sharon's statements to the effect that the Palestinian state will be established on the East Bank.

PLO Members in Cairo Laud Romania Meeting

TA111435 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 11 Nov 86 p 3

[Report by 'Oded Lifshitz]

[Text] "The pro-PLO supporters in Egypt view the meeting in Romania as a success, especially since many of the Israeli participants were Zionists. This proves that not all Zionists favor annexation and an Israel which extends from the Nile to the Euphrates. There are Zionists who desire peace and understand that if Israel, as a country, wants to live in peace it should be reasonable and open peace talks with the PLO." Our correspondent has learned this from a foreign journalist who arrived in Israel from Egypt after interviewing there Jamal 'Umar al-Surani, the PLO Executive Committee secretary, and Al-Tayyib 'Abd al-Rahim, the PLO representative in Cairo.

Al-Surani said that the PLO members did not believe that the Israeli delegation would in fact arrive for the meeting, they thought that Israeli authorities would ban its departure. The eventual arrival of the Israeli delegation caused a great deal of joy and excitement. The PLO did not expect immediate and concrete results from the meeting in Romania, but it is estimated that if the meetings continue this will mark a new trend in Israel which means "a first footstep on the path to peace."

Al-Surani assesses that the sharp overreaction by the Israeli Government stems from the precise fact that the delegation members are Zionists and nationalists, and that this was the reason why the Israeli authorities tried to prevent the delegation from leaving, as well as pressing the Romanian Government to cancel the meeting. He also believes that the people who demonstrated against the delegation at Ben Gurion Airport were directed to do so by the government. The PLO members greatly appreciated the courage of the Israeli delegation members, who risk a 3-year prison sentence for their actions.

Asked by the foreign journalist why the PLO does not openly recognize Israel Al-Surani replied that, in his opinion, "it is an exaggeration to require the unrecognized to recognize the recognized." According to the journalist, while the Palestinians attached a great deal of importance to the meeting, the reports in the general Egyptian media, including television, on the Romanian events did not reveal any special interest in the subject.

According to the journalist there is a great deal of tension in relations between the PLO members in Egypt and the opposition's Muslim Brotherhood, steming mainly from the secular nature of the PLO, which does not maintain any contact with the Irani Khomeyni regime, and is not even willing to buy arms and ammunition from that country.

The journalist notes that Egyptian leftists appear dogmatic and close-minded regarding all political bodies in Israel, including the peace camp. "They do not speak candidly; claim that they are pleased with Mubarak's regime; and when one wants them to address matters directly, such as the Romanian meeting, they escape into endless discussions on art and philosophy," the journalist said.

Group Denounces 'Capitulation'

NC111920 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] In a statement released today, the Islamic Palestinian Movement condemned Yasir 'Arafat's course of capitulation. It declared itself removed from his leadership, saying that he has led the Palestinian people to dispersion and displacement. The movement rejects a return to the state of affairs that prevailed before 1982, because this stage has had destructive results for both the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

Communists Denounce Meeting

JN111759 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus — The Palestinian Communist Party today strongly denounced the Bucharest meeting which took place between an 'Arafatist deviationist clique and a Zionist Mapam Party delegation. In a press statement, the Party Command stressed that this meeting is part of the process to peddle the settlement and capitulation trend. The statement termed this meeting as falsifying the bases of the dispute in the region. It is also designed to show that the dispute can be settled through dialogue and not through escalation of armed resistance against the Zionist enemy.

The statement also urged all national forces, particularly those in the Palestinian arena, to unmask these meetings, to show their dangers, and to stand up against the 'Arafatist deviationist trend until it collapses and the PLO regains its national policy opposed to imperialism, Zionism, and reactionaryism.

Khalaf: Politics Not Backed by Arms 'Futile'

JN122056 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1815 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] has reiterated that armed struggle is the method the PLO is using to restore the legitimate, inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. He said any political action by the PLO not based on the rifle will be futile and ineffective. In a statement to the INA correspondent in Tunis, Abu Iyad said the plot against the Palestinian people in Lebanon is an old one, starting when the Amal gangs were trained in Syria where they got generous assistance. He noted the latest plot is aimed at expelling the Palestinian people from the south to the north. Therefore, preparations to strike at Al-Rashidiyah camp began 44 days ago.

Abu Iyad said that to foil the plot the PLO made a decision that all camps should fight if one of them is exposed to aggression, affirming that all the plots against the Palestinian cause will fail because of the strong will to fight, the legitimate cause, and the strong determination of our people. Abu Iyad noted that the Syrian regime's insistence on attacking the PLO and liquidating the Palestinian people is based on a deal made by the regime and that payment for this deal has not been made yet. Therefore, this regime is standing against the Arab and Palestinian people's aspirations.

Abu Iyad said the current Arab situation is very tragic. Everybody is an onlooker regarding the most serious problems facing the Arab nation, namely, attacks against Palestinian resistance, attempts to end Palestinian existence, killings of Palestinian people in their Lebanese camps, and the Iraq-Iran war. He said there are Arab sides which are painstakingly working against convening an Arab summit and that these sides want Arab fragmentation to continue to keep the main issues — the Palestinian issue and the Iraq-Iran war — isolated from a unified, serious, and responsible Arab position. Abu Iyad added these sides will take a defensive position at any summit, be it in terms of their stand on the Palestinian cause or on the Iraq-Iran war, because they promote aggression toward Iraq and work to massacre the Palestinian people.

Abu Iyad expressed surprise at the current Arab situation, saying if the current hot issues are not prompting Arabs to meet, then when will they meet? He called for a serious, responsible Arab summit to face these great challenges and rectify the Arab situation. Abu Iyad pointed out that the Arab nation's enemies and some Arab sides are working to prolong the Iraq-Iran war to exhaust Iraq and prevent it from playing its role in the pan-Arab arena. He called for the application of the Collective Arab Defense Pact which was signed by all the Arab states and which stipulates all Arab states should stand by the state coming under foreign aggression. He said this pact is a basic factor in any Arab stance toward Iraq, which is the Arab nation's strategic asset. Abu Iyad also said the Iranian aggression on Iraq is a serious plot aimed against the existence of all Arabs without exception, affirming that the Arab regimes supporting Iran against Iraq know very well that if this war ends the Iranian regime will come to an end and that these regimes will be shaken and will lose their positions.

Abu Iyad wondered how some Arab regimes permit themselves to ignore the Collective Arab Defense Pact and stand by Iran to fight Iraq, placing themselves in the trench of the Zionist enemy and the hostile forces. Abu Iyad said: The Zionist entity's arms supplies to Iran is no coincidence. He affirmed that Iraq, with its leadership, Army, and people, is able to foil this plot with the will to fight, with the barrel of the gun, and with conviction in victory.

'Abbas Discusses Palestinian Unity Efforts

JN111935 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Answering a question by the *Palestinian News Agency* WAFA on the progress of Palestinian unity, Brother Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas], Fatah Central Committee member, said the following: Strengthening Palestinian unity has made wide and positive steps, represented by the Moscow meeting, the Prague tripartite agreement, the five-sided Tunis meeting, and a meeting with representatives of Palestinian popular organizations. During all these meetings, those present affirmed their desire to provide all conditions to realize Palestinian unity.

The Fatah Central Committee, while affirming its commitment to the Prague agreement which it signed, will present this agreement to the expanded national meeting which will shortly be held in Algiers and which will be attended by five Palestinian organizations: Fatah, the DFLP, the Palestinian Communist Party, the ALF, and the Palestine Liberation Front, as well as by representatives of Palestinian popular organizations and independent national figures. This meeting will welcome all suggestions by those present to provide the best conditions for Palestinian unity. We would like to welcome all Palestinian forces eager to realize unity. We believe this national march will eventually result in holding the PNC's 18th session.

Cables Support for Ortega

JN111818 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Cable of congratulations from PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega — date not given]

[Text] Brother Comrade Daniel Ortega, president of the Republic of Nicaragua: Revolutionary greetings. As you celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Sandinist Front and the 10th anniversary of the martyrdom of Commandant Carlos Fonseca, the founder of the Sandinist Front, it gives me pleasure to send to your excellency, to all the strugglers of the Sandinist Front, and to the friendly people of Nicaragua sincerest and warmest congratulations and good wishes on behalf of the Palestinian Arab people, my brothers the PLO Executive Committee members, and in my own name.

Your celebrations of these two important occasions come at a time when the U.S. imperialist onslaught against your people and their brave revolution under the Sandinist Front is continuing. The ruling military circles in the U.S. Administration are launching a war against you, sometimes directly and sometimes indirectly, by supporting the enemies of the revolution in terms of training, financing, armaments, and extending political and diplomatic support. Not satisfied with launching this war against you, the imperialist circles are also imposing an economic blockade against your country and young revolution and urging their agents in the region to support counterrevolutionaries and undermine all the just, peaceful initiatives which the region's states are proposing.

These circles also challenge international law and will be refusing to abide by and heed the rulings of the International Court of Justice, which openly condemns their aggressions against you, and are adopting hostile, provocative policies against socialist Cuba, Caribbean states, and Central and Latin American countries.

Our Palestinian Arab people led by the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, stand by the side of the peoples of the world who love peace and justice and by the peace-loving countries led by the friendly USSR in condemning these hostile U.S. policies and demand that the U.S. Administration adhere to international law and stop its support for systematic terrorism against the region's peoples and states, particularly against the peoples of Nicaragua, El Salvador, Cuba, and the Caribbean Sea.

I take this opportunity, struggling president, to openly and firmly express to you the PLO's support for your friendly people's struggle under your wise leadership and for the Sandinist Front's struggle to defend your territorial integrity, national sovereignty, your people's right to choose their own methods of progress and development without external interference, and your people's choice of the means you deem suitable for your struggle and progress, affirming the principles of international law and legitimacy to establish just peace on your land.

I am pleased to affirm to you that we are determined to continue strengthening joint friendship and cooperation between the PLO and your friendly government so our two peoples may realize their sublime aims of establishing peace, development, and progress. I reiterate my warm congratulations, wishing you happiness, good health, and success in leading your friendly people on the path of progress and prosperity.

PLO's 'Arafat Meets Gambian President Jawara

JN121656 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has met with Gambian President Dawda Jawara. During the meeting, talks dealt with ways to bolster cooperation to end the Iraq-Iran war which is destroying Muslim resources. Brother Abu 'Ammar also briefed the Gambian president on the Amal Movement gangs' attacks against Palestinian camps in Lebanon and their Palestinian and Lebanese inhabitants to peddle the sectarian partioning scheme. He also briefed the Gambian president on the Zionist occupation's official systematic terrorism against our people in the occupied territories. The meeting was attended by Brother Jamal al-Surani, member of the PLO Executive Committee.

Brother Abu 'Ammar also met with ICO Secretary General Sharifuddin Pirzada. They discussed ways and efforts to stop the Iraq-Iran war. They also discussed the frequent Amal gangs' attacks against Palestinian camps in Lebanon to expel our people from their camps. They also discussed the Zionist oppressors' arbitrary and repressive measures against our people in the occupied homeland. The meeting was attended by Jamal al-Surani, member of the PLO Executive Committee. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar also met with the foreign ministers of Malasia, Senegal, Turkey, and Bangladesh.

Islamic Good Offices Group Issues Statement

LD120022 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2055 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Jeddah, 11 Nov (SPA) — The Islamic Good Offices Committee concluded its meeting this evening in the Hall of Conferences in Jeddah under the chairman ship of Gambian President Dawda Jawara and in the presence of the members of the committee: Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq; PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat; Senegalese Foreign Minister Ibrahima Fall; Malaysian Foreign Minister Atim Rais; Turkish Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu; Fakhreddin Ahmad, Bangladeshi Foreign Ministry under secretary [title as received]; the Guinean ambassador in the Kingdom, and the Islamic ICO Secretary General, Sharifuddin Pirzade.

The Islamic Peace Committee released the final statement of its ninth session. The following is the text of the statement:

The islamic peace committee held its ninth session in Jeddah, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 10-11 November 1986, under the chairmanship of His Excellency Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara, President of the Republic of Gambia and chairman of the Islamic Peace Committee. The meeting was attended by His Excellency General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; His Excellency Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee; His Excellency Vahit Halefoglu, the Foreign Minister of Turkey; His Excellency Ibrahima Fall, the Foreign Minister of Senegal; His Excellency Yatim Rais, the Foreign Minister of Malaysia; His Excellency Maulana M.A. Mannan, Minister of Religious Affairs of the People's Republic of Bangladesh; His Excellency Barry Boubacar, the ambassador of the Republic of Guinea in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and His Excellency Sharifuddin Perzade, secretary general of the ICO.

At the opening session, the chairman of the Islamic Peace Committee, His Excellency President Dawda Jawara, and the Islamic Congress Organization's Secretary General, Sharifuddin Perzade, read out two brief statement in which they welcomed the Islamic peace committee members' delegates and stressed the importance of the efforts made by the committee which will continue to explore all possibilities to arrive at a just, honorable and peaceful solution to the current conflict between Iran and Iraq based on Islamic principles and international law. They prayed to Almighty God to help the committee reach decisions that would benefit the Islamic cause and the Islamic world and help to end this conflict.

The chairman of the committee presented an extensive statement on the efforts exerted by the committee in accordance with authorization given to His Excellency by the Islamic Peace Committee at its eighth session concerning the pursuit of all the means and methods for the holding of direct contact with both sides with the aim of encouraging constructive dialogue at a high level in order to find a peaceful, just and honorable solution in the light of the broad lines defined by the committee.

His Excellency also acquainted the committee with the content of his meetings with the representatives of the two countries and the discussions he had in this regard. The secretary general of the ICO informed the committee in his report of the contacts and the consultations he had with the representatives of Iraq and Iran and with the UN Secretary General and with some other world leaders. The Secretary General of the ICO summed up the attitudes of both sides as they were stated by the officials at the highest levels whom he had met at the nonaligned summit and reminded those present of the resolutions adopted by the Security Council on this issue in 1986. The committee praised warmly the efforts made by the chairman of the Islamic Peace Committee for his implementation in full of the authorization issued to him, and expressed satisfaction at the comprehensive reports which were prepared by the chairman and the secretary general.

Reviewing the Iraq-Iran conflict, the members of committee pointed to the deep sorrow felt by the Islamic world at this tragic war which has resulted in a massive loss in life and immeasurable damage to the property of both sister countries and which weakened the Islamic Nation as a whole. The opinion was that the Islamic Peace Committee provided a beneficial service by maintaining contacts with both sides, and in attempting to narrow the gap between them.

The committee asked its chairman and the ico secretary general to continue and intensify their contacts with the authorities in the two countries before the holding of the fifth Islamic summit conference in order to know their reactions to the broad lines agreed at the eighth session of the committee. These are as follows:

a) A comprehensive ceasefire leading to negotiations on a comprehensive settlement.

b) An exchange of prisoners of war.

c) A halt to the violation of international customs and agreements in accordance with previous guidelines.

d) The formation of a body to define the responsibility for the war.

The committee empowered its chairman and the ICO secretary general to prepare the report to be presented to the fifth Islamic summit conference by the chairman of the Islamic Peace Committee on condition that the report should be objective, reflect reality and be comprehensive, and it should include all the various proposals drafted by the committee in order to encourage the operation of achieving peace between Iraq and Iran, so that the Islamic summit may decide any other action that it may wish to take.

The committee asked the Islamic summit to give the decision concerning the Iraq-Iran conflict complete priority in considering it, and urged Iraq and Iran to attend the Islamic summit conference scheduled to be held in Kuwait at the highest levels in line with their religious duty, in order to facilitate the achievement of a just solution acceptable to both sides.

The committee decided to urge Iraq and Iran once again to end the war on the basis of justice, Islamic principles and international law. It also called upon the two sides not to take any action leading to the escalation or the expansion of the conflict. It also called upon all countries to refrain from taking any action leading to the continuation of the conflict or to the increasing its danger, and in particular the sale, supply and provision of combat equipment to both sides.

The committee expressed high appreciation to the custodian of the Two holy harams, King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, and to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the hospitality and the excellent arrangements provided for the meeting of the Islamic Peace Committee.

KUWAIT

Minister Comments on Promoting PRC Relations

LD121609 Kuwait KUNA in English 0800 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 12 (KUNA) — Kuwait is deeply interested in promoting political, economic and trade relations with China but hopes to see Beijing step up its petrochemical imports from Kuwait to balance bilateral trade, Kuwait's Finance Minister Jasim Al-Kharafi said.

Speaking before departure to China last night on a week-long visit, he said H.H. the amir and H.H. the crown prince and premier view development of relations with China as benefitting the mutual interests of both nations, adding, "Kuwait-China ties are strong and historic and are in no way new."

Al-Kharafi said he would be exploring with the Chinese leaders the outcome of the economic seminar held in Kuwait between Kuwaiti and Chinese officials last May in which a number of projects have been suggested for investment in China.

Kuwait intends to select some of these suggested projects for investment, after making the necessary feasibility studies, but hopes to reach agreements designed to bridge the gap in the balance of trade between the two countries by seeing Beijing increase its petrochemical products imports from Kuwait, the minister added.

The minister said that in the course of his visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government, an executive committee will be formed to follow up implementation of the agreements reached, highlighting that China is an important market for [word indistinct].

The 3-day seminar on investment in China (?which) opened here on May 4 this year tentatively approved 18 out of 68 projects presented by the Chinese delegation.

This year's seminar and the current visit of Al-Kharafi to Beijing were some of the fruits of the encouragement protection [as received] of investments agreement signed between the two countries in November of last year. Bilateral cooperation was viewed as inveitable especially since China is among the major consumers of Kuwait's petrochemical products so since [as received] the European Community started placing obstacles before petrochemicals of the Gulf Cooperation Council states.

Cooperation between Kuwait and China was preceded by the Kuwait fund for Arab economic development loans which extended a total of 58.6 million dollars to China and the setting up of the Kuwait consultancy and investment company to explore investment opportunities in that (?massive) Asian country.

Trade relations with China date back to the seventies with a moderate volume of 7.488 million dollars to 38.259 in 1983.

Before the May seminar was convened, Kuwait and China exchanged high-level economic delegations headed by Al-Kharafi and the oil minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa on the Kuwait side. The two teams met in Kuwait and Beijing and agreed that Kuwait would send a delegation to China to fetch oil exploration opportunities [words indistinct].

In April of last year too and after petrochemical industries talks, it was also agreed that China would join the Arab fertilizer compound company envisaged to be set up in Kuwait with Kuwaiti and Tunisian interests.

Deputy Premier on Talks With Sudan's al-Mirghani

LD121525 Kuwait KUNA in English 1231 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 12 (KUNA) — Kuwaiti Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said here Wednesday that the formation of an Islamic force was not discussed during his talks with the visiting chairman of the Sudanese Supreme Council Ahmad al-Mirghani.

In a statement to journalists Shaykh Sabah pointed out that this issue is under the jurisdiction of the Islamic good-will committee which ended its meeting in Jiddah today.

He added that he does not know the nature of the subject which the committee will submit to the fifth Islamic summit conference scheduled to convene in Kuwait next Jan, 26.

Shaykh Sabah noted that his talks with the Sudanese head of state centered on bilateral relations and Sudan's participation in the upcoming Islamic summit.

Defense Minister Returns From European Visit

LD122302 Kuwait KUNA in English 2001 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 12 (KUNA) — Defense Minister Sheikh Salim al-Sabah al-Salim returned here tonight from Britain where he was on a private visit following his official visits to both Turkey and Yugoslavia.

On arrival Sheikh al-Salim said his visits to Turkey and Yugoslavia have taken place at the invitation of defense ministers of both countries.

During the visit to Ankara, Sheikh al-Salim said, there was an agreement on principles for cooperation in the technical and military fields and said trainees might be sent for study in Turkey.

In Yugoslavia, Sheikh al-Salim said "We agreed on many issues and the defense ministers of Turkey and Yugoslavia were invited to visit Kuwait, but the dates of the visits will be decided later."

Sheikh al-Salim denied that an arms deal was signed with Britain and said he met with the British defense secretary and discussed several topics that are more of political nature than military.

Sheikh al-Salim was received on arrival by Chief of Staff Major General Abdallah Farraj al-Ghanim, the defense undersecretary, Ahmadi governor and ranking army and national guards officers.

Pakistani Minister Arrives for 1-Day Visit

LD130956 Kuwait KUNA in English 0848 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 13 (KUNA) — Pakistan's Minister of State for Industries Mohammad Yunis Elahi arrived here Thursday from Qatar for one-day official visit.

Upon his arrival Elahi met with Minister of Trade and Industry Faysal al-Khalid and discussed means of boosting the joint economic cooperation between Kuwait and Pakistan.

The official sources said the two ministers also tackled the possibility of expanding trade between the two countries, as well as the joint investment projects.

QATAR

Amir Al Thani Addresses Consultative Council

JN121221 Doha QNA in Arabic 0815 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Doha, 12 Nov (QNA) — Qatari Amir Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani has stressed that the GCC states have made achievements through which they can fulfill their desire for integration. He said the GCC states leaders' recent summit in Abu Dhabi is a new and important step toward achieving the objectives of this region's states and peoples.

The amir expressed Qatar's pride in the GCC states' efforts in support of the Arab cause. He said these efforts are aimed at confronting the current challenges, particularly the ones posed by the absence of a comprehensive solution which guarantees the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

This was contained in the comprehensive speech the amir delivered at the opening of the 15th ordinary session of the Qatari Consultative Council this morning. In his speech, the amir spoke about the most important current Arab and Islamic issues, particularly the achievement of peace in the Middle East, the Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories, the realization of a solution to the Lebanese crisis, and an end to the Iraq-Iran war. [passage omitted]

The following is the text of the amir's speech:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Brother citizens and members of the Consultative Council. In the name of God I Open this 15th ordinary session of the Consultative Council. It pleases me to begin my speech by greeting you and your council's valuable efforts to fruitfully help the government perform its duties. We pray to Almighty God to grant success to our persistent efforts, together with our people, to catch up with the progress achieved by the peoples of the world.

Brothers, you know that we are doing our utmost to achieve this objective and to exploit our resources in the best manner, develop our industrial capabilities, expand our agricultural lands, and promote the educational, social, and economic level of our people. You can see the fruits of our efforts in all fields of construction, development, and production. If the international economic situation necessistates that we reset our priorities for our government expenditures due to the drop in the price of oil,the main resource in our country, we have great confidence we will be able, in the near future, with God's help, to overcome these circumstances and continue our march on the road of comprehensive development. [passage omitted]

We aspire to the achievement of peace and stability in our region, to be able to continue our development plans. It is the right time now to translate our national aspirations into collective action to guarnatee the fulfillment of these aspirations.

We in Qatar follow with great regret the bloody fighting among our brothers in Lebanon. We appeal to them to close ranks in the face of Israel's criminal acts and practices through which it seeks to ignite their differences in order to continue its hateful occupation of their country. We hope Lebanon will regain its stability and continue its great role, together with its fraternal Arab countries, to serve the Arab nation.

It is painful for every sincere Muslim to see the war between the two fraternal Islamic countries, Iraq and Iran, enter its 7th year and escalate. This war makes Iran, Iraq and our nation sustain great material and moral losses and waste great potential, which we are in dire need of, to confront our common enemy and its criminal aggression against our rights and sanctities. We have great hope ohat the efforts being exerted will end this destructive war through peaceful means so that understanding and solidarity will prevail in our region and security and stability will be achieved without foreign intervention. [passage omitted]

SAUDI ARABIA

Commentary Views EC Measures Against Syria

LD122312 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Husayn al-Askari commentary]

[Text] The Arab League has warned that the measures taken by the EC against Syria are unjustified.

Despite the disparity in reactions to the EC resolutions against Syria, they are united in saying those measures have no justification in reality. Observers concentrate their attention on the nature of the measures, which although they were not at the level of Britain's request, show the group's solidarity with the British Government; albeit a solidarity characterized by caution, as was openly expressed by Greece, which tried to voice indirect criticism against those measures, but its membership in the group dictates that it should endorse its decisions. The same attitude was expressed by France. On the basis of this reality, observers believe such measures do not constitute any countermeasure, becausethe taking of the issue of terrorism as a pretext requires the existence of real proof, which was not available in relation to the accusation addressed to Syria. And this invalidates the accusation, which has emerged clearly through the weakness of the British accusations.

Hence the reactions were characterized by dissatisfaction at those measures in which there was a clear link between terrorism

and states which had basically no relation with this issue. And through this, the EC adopted the resolution supporting Britain without any real conviction. This alone reflects a feeling of dissatisfaction and the group's eagerness for the continuation of its good relations with the Arab world, whose peoples are being subjected to an unjust campaign by the Western countries, fed by foreign sources that do not want Arab-European relations to maintain their steady development.

Khashoggi Denies Role in Iran Arms Supplies

AU131036 Paris AFP in English 1030 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Malaga, Spain, Nov 13 (AFP) — Billionaire Saudi businessman Adnan Khashoggi on Thursday denied a report in the U.S. magazine *Time* that he had acted as intermediary in secret U.S. arms deals with Iran, aimed at freeing American hostages.

In a statement published by the Spanish national daily *Diario 16*, Mr. Khashoggi said the report was "not only a lie and a slander, but an insult to my Arab nationalism."

"I have worked for international armaments firms for more than 15 years, but always in favour of my country and the Arab world," he added.

The U.S. press reorted Thursday that President Ronald Reagan had admitted sending military spares to Iran, but said the deal was aimed at forging contact with future Iranian leaders and not at securing the release of hostages held by pro-Iranian groups in Lebanon.

Foreign Minister Meets Malaysian Counterpart

LD131008 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, met Malaysian Foreign Minister Rais Yatim at the Foreign Ministry this morning. [passage omitted]

During the meeting, Arab and Islamic issues and the relations existing between the two countries were reviewed.

Ibrahim al-'Angari, the minister of municipal and rural affairs and the acting minister of Haj and al-Awqaf, today also met the Malaysian foreign minister. During the meeting, the Malaysian minister expressed the gratitude of the Malaysian Government to King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and his wise government for the excellent services offered to the pilgrims, in general, and the pilgrims of Malaysia, in particular. he praised the government bodies related to the pilgrimage and their role in supplying all services for the pilgrims.

Sidqi Notes 'Reservations' on IMF Terms

NC121349 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 12 Nov (MENA) — In his first statement to journalists since taking the oath of office at 'Abidin Palace, Prime Minister Sidqi said the new cabinet will abide by the directives outlined by President Mubarak at this meeting with members of the government this morning. He explained that they would work smoothly as a team and that any decisions would not be made in the name of a particular minister, but in the name of the entire Council of Ministers. [passage omitted]

Turning to our economic problems, the prime minister said they would take priority, along with such related issues as prices, subsidies, imports and exports, taxes, and the exchange rate system. Prime Minister Sidqi noted that he was optimistic about the future, as Egypt has many resources. What we must do is improve and rationalize their use. [passage omitted]

The prime minister emphasized that no decisions would be made without detailed study and review by the competent authorities. This, he added, will ensure proper decisions on those questions that affect the vast majority of our people, for we are eager to make them happy and lighten their load.

Commenting on the talks with the IMF and repeated reports about the Fund laying down some conditions, the prime minister stated that Egypt has reservations about a number of these terms. He stressed that we have the final word on this, and we will not tolerate any conditions that might run counter to Egypt's own interests. The prime minister said it was important to continue our consultations with all international economic institutions, as they are highly significant in terms of Egypt's economic activity and its dealings with other states. He pointed out that any such consultations would serve the people's interests, and would not work against them.

Dr Sidqi highlighted Egypt's commitment to peace and nonalignment. He reaffirmed its position on the Palestinian issue, and noted the other unchanging principles that govern its foreign policy and its dealings with international organizations. He described these as constants that remain the same despite the passing of governments and individuals. [passage omitted]

Mubarak Addresses New Cabinet's First Session

NC121530 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1345 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 12 Nov (MENA) — After the new cabinet's first meeting, chaired by President Husni Mubarak, Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif said the president opened the meeting by congratulating the new cabinet under Dr 'Atif Sidqi and wishing it success in shouldering its responsibilities.

The president said the new cabinet has come into existence at a difficult and critical time. Consequently, it is incumbent on the cabinet, in its capacity as the embodiment of political and executive action, to approach the problems and issues on the basis of scientific and well-research policies. These must take into consideration the people's interests and be in line with the resources and capabilities of the broad mass of Egyptians. They must strike a balance between the available resources and the hopes and ambitions of the Egyptian people. The president underlined the government's firm determination to press on and move forward, and also the new cabinet's commitment to plans and efforts for comprehensive social and economic development.

President Mubarak called for stronger and more organized efforts to accelerate the development of production and distribution programs and to increase the level of services for all sectors of the people. He also noted that the cabinet meeting was held on the same day as that marking the start of the new sessions of the People's Assembly and Consultative Council. He stressed the importance of coordination and exchange of views among the constitutional institutions in the interest of the people. The president also pointed out that the cabinet is for all Egyptians and is working within the framework of democratic values and principles. It is committed to the constitution and the law, while putting Egypt's interests above all other considerations.

President Mubarak said it is important for a variety of views to be put forward, in the service of the homeland and the citizens. He called for constructive and objective dialogue that is enlightening and contributes to and takes part in fulfilling the public interest. He stressed that the government is committed to the principles of proper performance and that there will be no cover-up of deviations or protection for corruption.

At the meeting, the president dealt with a number of internal problems, foremost of which is the economy. He emphasized the importance of mobilizing all resources to confront the economic situation in an effective manner, promote production, and meet the citizens' basic needs.

President Husni Mubarak then referred to the role the new cabinet's economic group will play in confronting the economic situation. He also spoke about the responsibilities of the deputy prime minister for [word indistinct] economic, and planning affairs. It must be ensured that economic difficulties will be confronted with a single idea and through coordination, integration, and joint action which will in turn be reflected in economic performance domestically and abroad.

The president spoke about a number of other topics and issues. He then issued the following directives with regard to cabinet performance:

1. The cabinet's collective constitutional responsibility must be emphasized, as well as the importance of coordination and team spirit among the various ministries and institutions.

2. It is important to define jurisdictions in order to ensure that the ministries and state institutions will be able to play their roles in fulfilling policies and plans. The president particularly pointed to the jurisdiction of the deputy prime ministers and to their responsibility to coordinate the internal and external activities of the ministries through unified political and economic thought.

3. It is important that integrated studies be conducted on a scientific basis by all parties, as well as by experts, scientists, and specialists, before plans are submitted to the cabinet Council. This will enable the Council to choose from among the best

available proposed alternatives. The cabinet's discussions will then be fruitful and the decisions it makes appropriate.

President Mubarak instructed the ministers to complete the necessary studies before proposing any legislation or draft law. These studies, he affirmed, must seek out and include the opinion of all concerned ministries, regardless of how many this entails, as well as the opinion of members of those sectors of society which will be affected by the proposed legislation. In this way, both the positive and negative aspects will become known and the final decision reached will be in line with the view of the majority and in accordance with public interest.

Safwat al-Sharif said that at the end of the meeting President Mubarak stressed the importance of telling citizens the facts. Statements by officials at all levels must be clear and factual, the president added, and achievements and results are the best way to express action and performance. Success in confronting any issue is an achievement for Egypt's cabinet, the president emphasized, which in turn is a source of success and pride for all Egyptians.

Sidqi Chairs Cabinet Meeting; Committees Formed

NC121630 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] During the first cabinet meeting held under his chairmanship this afternoon, Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi announced that the new cabinet's approach to its work will be defined by the three fronts President Mubarak included in his letter of designation, in the directives which he issued during the cabinet meeting he chaired this morning, and in the points of his comprehensive address delivered at the start of the new parliamentary session. Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif reported this announcement in a statement which he made today. Dr 'Atif Sidqi, he added, said that these three fronts, which define the political, economic, and social issues under discussion, constitute an integrated policy. They comprise the problems now faced by Egyptian society.

Dr 'Atif Sidqi has charged the cabinet members with formulating a plan to be implemented in phases that will confront all these problems and seek to complete the development projects included in this year's plan, the final year of the current 5-year program. In this way, the general structure of the new 5-year plan, which is due to begin on 1 July 1987, will be completed.

Safwat al-Sharif said that Dr 'Atif Sidqi had also announced that the government's work program, which is to be submitted to the People's Assembly, will define priority projects and set a date for the implementation of each one.

The cabinet has approved the formation of four committees as follows: A committee for economic and financial affairs and investment, a committee for production, a committee for services, and a legislative committee. The members of these committees will discuss issues within their area of specialization and report to the cabinet.

Sidqi Says Cabinet To Work as 'Team' on Economy

NC122051 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1857 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Remarks by Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi to unidentified correspondent following a meeting of the new government on 12 November: from the "Newsreel" program — recorded]

[Text] [Sidqi] There are numerous issues under consideration. The economic problem is composed of many elements, including prices, subsidies, imports, exports, the exchange rate, and taxes. All of these elements, as well as reforms, are included within the economic issue which stands at the forefront of the problems we are studying.

[Correspondent] But there are other issues. For example, there is the housing issue.

[Sidqi] There is also the issue of public utilities; namely, water, the sewage system, electricity, and other similar matters. These are all problems which may seem to be removed from the economic issue. However, they are all connected. I believe that our actions must be governed by a comprehensive outlook. This belief is linked to the first directive made by his excellency, the president; namely, that the cabinet must work as a team. The minister of economy must work with the production minister whether it be in the area of agriculture, industry, energy, electricity or anything else. Everyone must work together. It is unimaginable for one minister to work in one direction while another... [Sidqi changes thought] It is imperative that there be a comprehensive outlook and plan that will cover everything. What concerns me is the public as a whole. There are some problems which one will be compelled to remedy with certain measures that may be thought to indicate a certain purpose. I cannot tell you this, because we have not yet decided what to do. There will be some policies which may dismay certain people. But the decision, or policy, is intended to provide happiness for or to alleviate the burden of the public as a whole, or for what we call the masses.

[Correspondent] The vast majority of the people, you mean.

Cabinet Change Means 'New Blood' for Development

JN121546 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 10 Nov 86 p 6

[Editorial: "The March Continues With Renewed Energy"]

[Text] The Cabinet change does not mean, as some believe, a reversal of conditions or a change in the course, but means new blood and energies have been brought in to participate in the development march, following the same path but developing the methods of work and the treatment of problems in accordance with the new phase in which society is passing. This idea was embodied in the letter of designation which the president sent to Prime Minister-designate 'Atif Sidqi. He asserted we are determined to move ahead in our development and to realize better rates of production and distribution and higher standards of services.

Another point must be explained, namely, that this change does

not at all mean that the outgoing Cabinet was inefficient or that it was a failure. The Cabinet change was meant to give an opportunity to new elements and creative powers to participate in the national march, now that the previous elements have done their duty, played their role, and done what they were asked to do.

Egypt cannot be built by an individual or a group of people in certain positions, but by all the Egyptian people in all their positions, be they big or small. Exchanging positions and changing them is proof of the endless moves and changes of life. The aim is always one and the same irrespective of the methods to reach it.

Bread Price Hike 'Invitation' to Starvation

PM121617 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 5 Nov 86 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Marie Antoinette's Government"]

[Text] It has been reported that at this week's meeting the cabinet will discuss a proposal submitted by the ministers of supply and agriculture to raise the price of a loaf of bread to 5 piasters. This is pursuant to the ministers' promise to the bakers to make them call off the strike they started at the beginning of the week. These reports, if true, mean that the rulers have completely lost all ability to realize the extent of the hardship suffered by the poor and those with limited income and the efforts they have to make just to survive! In a country where bread makes up for shortages of other foods — the prices of which are beyond the means of those who live on their legitimate incomes and legitimate business — raising the price of a loaf of bread to 5 piasters is an open invitation to the people to die of starvation or subjugation or to commit sins that they do not want to commit to stop their children crying from hunger!

We will not talk about the alternatives to subsidizing bread and other essential commodities which we and others have presented, it will no longer help to say to our rulers that Saudi Arabia and India have achieved self-sufficiency in wheat, because our rulers prefer to submit to IMF terms and surrender to the bakers. As for the Al-mahallah al-Kubra workers and the Kafr al-Dawwar foremen, dialogue can only be held with them behind massed Central Security forces and tear gas!

Its compassion spent, the government is behaving like Marie Antoinette when she found hungry crowds surrounding Versailles Palace asking for bread. Let them eat cake, she said.

Is a loaf of bread about to become like fruit, milk, meat, and even vegetables — a commodity only the rich can afford?

One hopes that the government, with its listening devices planted around the country, will hear some of what the people say in their homes. Then it will realize that the people are awed and amazed by the words of the great companion [of Muhammad] Abu Dhar al-Ghafari: I am amazed that a man can go to bed hungry and yet not take to the street brandishing his sword!

'Decisiveness' Needed to Solve Economic Problems

NC120630 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 12 Nov 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on the recent cabinet reshuffle, *Al-Jumhuriyah* says that it reflects the dire need to extricate Egypt from its economic crisis, which threatens our nationalist drive for independence in the expression of our will, our decisionmaking, and our sovereignty. The paper goes on to say that the diseases from which the Egyptian economy suffers have become quite clear and their cure has been prescribed and is now definite. It is high time to abide by this cure, thus serving the country's interests and protecting our generations to come. The issue can no longer be subject to any delay, hesitation, or retreat; decisiveness is a must in implementing well-calculated nationalist decisions. It is very important that our economic strategy be based on a clear-cut philosophy derived from the principles outlined in the constitution, which has been approved by the people.

The paper concludes by saying that the way out of the economic crisis has been well-defined, and that we must proceed in that direction with a strong will and a determination that knows neither feebleness nor hesitation.

Thirteen To Be Tried for Creating Islamic Group

NC120931 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] The Egyptian papers report today that 13 people, including 4 secondary school students, 2 university students, and an officer [words indistinct], will be tried before the Supreme State Security Court on charges of creating an Islamic fundamentalist organization.

Abu Ghazalah To Discuss Military Debts in U.S.

NC122304 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2250 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 12 Nov (MENA) — Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, will fly to Washington in the next few hours at the head of a military delegation on an official visit to the United States scheduled to last several days. In its Thursday edition, the *Al-Ahram* newspaper reports that Abu Ghazalah will discuss armament issues and the problem of accumulated interest on Egypt's military debts. This problem, the paper adds, is expected to be settled once and for all during this important visit. President Mubarak received Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah earlier today.

U.S. Silence on Arms to Iran Questioned

JN121709 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 10 Nov 86 p 5

[Editorial: "Important Questions"]

[Text] Several questions and points of discussion are raised by reports about secret U.S.-Iranian contacts to release American

hostages in Lebanon in exchange for U.S. arms for Iran and by reports, confirmed by a number of Danish seamen, that a Danish ship carried an arms shipment from Tel Aviv to the Iranian port of Bandar Abbas. The story began when a Lebanese magazine, closely connected with Iran, published a report affirming that four U.S. cargo planes brought weapons and spare parts for the planes and tanks the shah bought from the United States and that this arms deal was in exchange for Iranian help in releasing American hostages held in Lebanon by pro-Iranian groups.

The magazine noted that a U.S. envoy, Robert McFarlane, Reagan's former national security adviser, arranged this deal during a secret visit to Tehran last September. The United States did not comment.

A few hours later, Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian parliament, announced his government had expelled a U.S. envoy who came to Tehran secretly with four others to discuss improving ties with the United States. Hashemi-Rafsanjani said the envoy introduced himself as a pilot, adding he was detained for 5 days at a hotel before being expelled. He did not say when this happened. The United States kept mum.

The connection between the two reports is clear. They followed each other to trigger a huge quantity of information, controversy, and questions. If the United States Government announces to the whole world and reiterates it will never submit to terrorist demands or negotiate with a state which patronizes terrorism, and if what was announced was a lie, then what is the truth? Why did the White House fail to clarify the matter? Even if we suppose the United States did not send weapons, what is the U.S. position on confirmed Danish reports about arms shipments from Israel to Iran?

As for Iran, it is clear that a fierce struggle is going on there. Hashemi-Rafsanjani, who seems to be Iran's strongman, rushed to announce the expulsion of the U.S. envoy from Iran without announcing the date of the visit out of his apprehensions about the repercussions of the Lebanese reports. These would have spread very quickly, given that a great number of Iranian officials accuse Hashemi-Rafsanjani of being pro-West.

Chirac Remarks 'Expose' Terror Framework

JN121043 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 9 Nov 86 p 9

[Editorial: "The Terrorism Game and the World Intelligence Services"]

[Text] The recent remarks by French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac have raised quite a stir in international circles. Chirac blandly accused the Israeli intelligence service, Mosad, of contriving the attempted attack on the El Al plane at London's Heathrow Airport last April.

Chirac's remarks clearly point to the framework to which acts of international terrorism moved some time ago — the framework of using the various intelligence services, with the aim of achieving limited political objectives, even if the victims of such acts are nationals of the same state to which the intelligence service belongs, or are nationals of an allied state.

It was national liberation movements such as the PLO as well as Arab states that paid the price for some terrorist acts that took place in the past year or few years. It should have been sufficient to ask the elementary question, who stands to benefit from such acts, in order to find out the real criminal who engineered and planned such actions — regardless of the nationality of those who were used to carry them out, either knowingly or were misled into carrying out such acts by other means.

The terrorist acts carried out last year have been used to create an international climate that acquiesces to and justifies acts of state terrorism such as the bombing of the PLO headquarters in Tunisia, the act of piracy against the Egyptian plane over the Mediterranean, and the two strikes on Libya. The acts of terrorism were also used to undermine the reputation of national liberation movements and to discredit armed national struggle against occupation forces and their agents, a right that has been endorsed by all international conventions.

Prior to Chirac's grave remarks — in which he also affirmed that officials in the FRG have all the information — preparations were going steadily ahead to prepare public world opinion for a strike against Syria — a strike that is being prepared on a simmering fire — on the pretext that Syria was responsible for the attempted attack at Heathrow Airport.

The significance of Chirac's remarks is not that they exonerate Syria from a specific charge, but that they clearly expose the framework in which most acts of international terror have been taking place recently, and the parties that are trying to harm the Arab Nation in particular.

Israeli Ambassador Sason Returns to Cairo

NC120657 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0630 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 12 Nov (MENA) — Israeli Ambassador in Cairo Moshe Sason arrived in Cairo last night following an 8-day visit to his country.

Mubarak Welcomes Ugandan President at Airport

NC111319 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1240 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 Nov (MENA) — Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni arrived in Cairo this afternoon for a brief visit that will last several hours. President Husni Mubarak was on hand to greet him at the airport.

Museveni, Mubarak Hold Talks

NC111546 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1421 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 Nov (MENA) — Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni left Cairo today for Brussels after a 1-hour visit. During his stay he held talks with President Husni Mubarak, who later saw him off at the airport. President Mubarak hosted a luncheon in honor of the Ugandan president at Cairo Airport.

In a predeparture statement, the Ugandan president told reporters that he had held friendly talks with President Mubarak. He

noted that a number of Ugandan ministers visited Cairo recently to discuss cooperation between the two countries, and agreement on cooperation in some fields was reached.

The Ugandan president said there are very good opportunities for cooperation between the two countries. He noted that the two countries, linked by the Nile River, enjoy different characteristics, and while Egypt is more advanced in industry and possesses better expertise and more manpower, Uganda excels in agricultural production. The Ugandan president affirmed that this is a basis for possible collaberation between Egypt and Uganda.

President Mubarak stated that Egypt has very good relations with Uganda, one of the Nile Basin countries. He added: Our relations with the Nile Basin countries are vital and fundamental. President Mubarak said: We spoke of cooperation, as noted by the Ugandan President. There is potential for cooperation and exchange of goods between us and Uganda.

President Mubarak added: Uganda has bountiful maize production and other plentiful agricultural products. We have numerous industrial products, so it is possible for our countries to complement each other. President Mubarak concluded: "We will cooperate extensively to achieve further integration."

Assistant Minister Returns From Far East

NC110909 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0625 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 Nov (MENA) — Assistant Foreign Minister Ambassador Wafa' Hijazi returned to Cairo early this morning, after leading Egypt's delegation to the fourth round of meetings of a joint committee drawn from the Egyptian and Japanese Foreign Ministries. Hijazi was in the Far East for two weeks, and his tour also included stops in the Philippines, Thailand, and Indonesia. In a statement at Cairo Airport, Hijazi said his talks in Japan covered several regional and international issues of common concern, as well as bilateral relations and ways of strengthening them.

Hijazi noted that he used the discussions to review recent developments in the Middle East, Egypt's opinions concerning the proposed international conference on regional peace, and the preparatory committee for such a gathering. The Japanese received Egypt's ideas with understanding, and, as the ambassador explained, Tokyo's ties with neighboring countries were examined as well, along with such international questions as Afghanistan, Cambodia, and the Gulf war. Egypt and Japan voiced similar views on the need to bring peace to the area, and agreed that the Gulf war has exhausted the resources of both Iraq and Iran.

The assistant foreign minister pointed out that the Egyptians and the Japanese expressed their satisfaction with the development of bilateral relations, particularly those in culture, economics, and politics. He also said that he delivered a message from Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, to the Japanese foreign minister. In addition, Hijazi mentioned that Dr 'Abd al-Majid had been invited to visit Japan, and is expected to do so early next year.

The ambassador stated that on his way back to Cairo, he stopped in Manila, Jakarta, and Bangkok, where he met with his counterparts and handed them messages from Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid for their foreign ministers. He also held talks on the promotion of ties between Egypt and these countries.

The assistant foreign minister then referred to his meeting in Manila with Salvador Laurel, vice president and foreign minister, and their discussion of ways to expand bilateral cooperation. This, Hijazi remarked, was Egypt's first contact with the Philippines in some time. He added that his peers in all these states were interested in bolstering their countries' links with Egypt.

Sri Lankan Tamils Held at Cairo Airport

NC120925 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0720 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 Nov (MENA) — Early this morning, Cairo Airport authorities detained 37 Sri Lankan citizens who arrived in Cairo from Athens, after the security authorities in Greece and Denmark refused to grant them political asylum.

The passengers left their country for Athens aboard an Olympic Airways plane. They arrived in Cairo, where they spent 2 days, then boarded an Egyptair plane for Copenhagen. It turned out that they had torn certain pages from their passports, and ripped up all of their other documents. The Danish authorities refused to grant them permits to enter the country or to take political refuge there, and decided to send them back to Greece. However, the Greek authorities would not let them disembarkthe plane.

The plane headed back to Cairo carrying the 37 passengers and 8 Danish security officers. It turned out that the passengers, who are still being held at Cairo Airport, belong to the dissident Tamil movement, which is hostile to the ruling government in Sri Lanka. The accompanying Danish security officers are currently in contact with the Danish ambassador in Cairo in an effort to get in touch with the Greek ambassador and discuss the possibility of granting them political asylum, either in Denmark or in Greece.

Air Force Raids Tabriz Oil Refineries, Camps
JN121757 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Communique No 2,437 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 12 November 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Yesterday evening and today, our brave Armed Forces inflicted more losses on enemy forces and vital targets used for their aggression as follows:

1. Further to Communique No 2,436 and the military spokesman's statement issued today, our heroic Air Force carried out 178 combat missions against enemy vital targets and camps. This evening, our Air Force carried out the following missions in addition to what was mentioned in the military communique and statement issued today:

a. At 1525 today, scores of our aircraft raided the Tabriz oil refineries in northern Iran, dealing devastating blows to their targets to prevent the Iranian regime from repairing and using this installation for fueling its war machine.

b. Between 1603 and 1611 today, large numbers of our aircraft raided for the second time today the camps of charlatan Khomeyni's Guards in Shahabad, Kermanshah, Emam Hasan, and Gilan-e Gharb. With God's help and with the brave hawks' bravery and proficiency, more losses were inflicted on the Guards' remnants and on ammunition and equipment warehouses. More explosions occurred in these camps.

After carrying out all these missions, our brave hawks returned safely and victorious to the homeland. Blessed be our brave Air Force for its great deeds for the sake of the homeland. Our pledge is to aim more devastating blows at the despotic clique in Iran, whose agentry has been exposed and who insists on evil.

2. One of our units in the III Army corps sector east of Al-Basrah spotted a group of 10 enemy soldiers and fired at them, wiping out the entire group. In another area in the same sector, seven enemy soldiers were killed and others were injured; eight infantry positions, a vehicle, and a boat were destroyed; and enemy engineering work was brought to a halt.

3. Two large vehicles were destroyed and their occupants were killed or wounded in the VII Army Corps sector.

In the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan, one infantry position was destroyed and an enemy soldier was killed.

In the II Army Corps central sector, two enemy soldiers were killed, two positions and one machine gun were destroyed, and one ammunition dump was set on fire.

4. The criminal enemy shelled residential areas in Al-Basrah and Khurmal with long-range artillery, killing two civilians, wounding two others in Al-Basrah, and demolishing two houses in Khurmal.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 12 November 1986

Finance Minister on 5-year Development Plan
JN101155 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 10 Nov 86 pp 1,5

[By Lamis K. Andoni]

[Excerpts] Amman — The government announced on Sunday that it was allocating JD 10 million from its 1987 fiscal budget to finance projects included in the 1986-1990 five-year development plan for the West Bank and Gaza and was earmarking a similar amount annually for the implementation of the plan.

Finance Minister Hanna 'Awdah who announced the decision during Sunday's morning session of the Jordan Development Conference which opened on Saturday, called on Arab and friendly countries and regional and international financial institutions "to continue supporting Jordan's development efforts and positively consider the needs of its two development plans — for the East Bank and the Israeli-occupied territories."

Dr. 'Awdah said the government's decision to allocate funds from its own budget to the plan for the West Bank and Gaza reflected Jordan's keenness and concern to ensure the successful implementation of the programme. The minister said the decision followed a discussion on the programme during the evening session of the conference on Saturday when a number of personalities and businessmen from the West Bank and Gaza expressed full support for the plan.

Dr 'Awdah described the discussion as "deep and rich" and said observations made by the West Bank and Gaza representatives "contributed to further clarify the objectives of the plan." [passage omitted on previous allocation of emergency funds]

Speaking at Sunday's conference session, Dr. 'Awdah referred further to Saturday's evening discussions on the plan for the occupied territories and to comments made by delegates from the West Bank and Gaza.

"What I understood from their observations," said the minister, "was that they are trying to tell us that we are in the right direction."

Several delegates from the occupied territories, including Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj, said on Saturday that they fully supported the five-year plan for the occupied territories.

Dr. 'Awdah pledged on Sunday that the government "will exert all efforts to realise the objectives" of the plan. He said the plan aimed at preserving the Arab identity of the territories and keeping the people in their lands. [passage omitted]

Bethlehem Mayor on Plan
JN102047 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Interview with Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj by Irabim Shahzadah in Amman; date not given — recorded]

[Text][Ibrahim Shahzadah] Mr Ilyas, one of the papers issued in Arabic under the Israeli occupation has described the development conference even before it ended, as well as the development plan even before it began, as futile. What is your comment on that?

[Ilyas Frayj] I believe this is a rash judgment. I hope the citizens in the West Bank will take their time. The Jordanian development plan for the West Bank and Gaza Strip is a good, studied plan. The meeting was successful and was attended by numerous groups from various parts of the world, particularly the Arab world. Well- considered speeches were delivered at this meeting. The Jordanian Government is committed to pay 5 million Jordanian dinars [JD] immediately and to allocate 10 million JD, which will begin to be paid on 1 January; that is, 2 months later. We should not rashly say the plan has failed before it begins. The plan aims to help the people to stand fast. We should remind all Arabs living inside and outside the occupied land that the West Bank is being subjected to the building of settlements, which is more dangerous than occupation.

Israel is spending a lot of money to build Israeli settlement and cities in the West Bank. So, will the Arabs remain silent? Will they remain watching and holding discussions without any work? The one who benefits is the one who works and acts, that is, Israel. The loser is the Arabs because they do not move or work but engage in debates. At a time when the Israeli bulldozer is working, we find ourselves — Arab press and citizens — engaged in discussions, differences, and fighting. What for? What are we actually doing?

The West Bank is in dire need of housing and development projects. I thank Jordan for initiating this plan. I hope all Arab countries and all countries supporting the Palestinian people will support this plan, because doing so is support for the Palestinian people who are staying on their land. If these people become weak and if they begin to emigrate, then we will be the losers.

[Shahzadah] Thank you, Mr Ilyas.

[Frayj] Thank you.

FRG, ILO, ALESCO To Assist
JN101213 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 10 Nov 86 p 1

[by Rana al-Sabbagh]

[Text] Amman — West Germany, the International Labour Organisation (ILO), and the Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ALESCO) on Saturday pledged to help Jordan carry out its human resources development and vocational training prorgammes as included in the Kingdom's five-year National Development Plan.

Delegates of the three parties said during a working session of the Jordan Development conference that they were putting at the Kingdom's disposal their experience to assist the country to meet its labour, educational and vocational training targets as provided by the five-year plan.

The plan's targets for labor and manpower call for creating 260,000 new job opportunities over the plan's duration, formulating clear policies on incoming labour to achieve a balance in labour, expanding the scope of vocational training and adopting a system of classification to define the occupational levels of workers.

Participants in the Jordan Development Conference's working session on "human resources development," noted that manpower planning and vocational training policies should be in harmony with each other and it was essential that analysing manpower should be based on regions and their respective needs.

They called for more efforts to realign the quality of education to formulate a flexible base capable of coping with changes affecting the local labor market.

Labour and Social Development Minister Khalid Haj Hasan said the level of unemployment in Jordan had reached eight per cent, "which is not worrisome due to the country's special structure of being a labour importer and a labour exporter."

"There are 150,000 foreign workers in the Jordanian market while there are 40,000 unemployed Jordanians," said Mr. Haj Hasan.

At the outset of the session, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan made an opening speech which touched on some difficulties facing Jordan's labour, education and transfer of technology. "Most planners here face the issue of how can our educational system act as a bridge between keeping commitments to our cultural past and reemphasising our openness to the Western technology," Prince Hasan said.

Arab Bankers Pledge Assistance

JN120842 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 11 Nov 86 p 7

[Text] Amman (J.T.) — The Kuwait-based Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD) on Monday renewed a pledge to financially support Jordan in its endeavours to implement the 1986-1990 five-year national development plan.

AFESD board chairman Dr. 'Abd al-Latif al-Hamad told the *Jordan News Agency, PETRA, the funds will also go towards* implementing various development projects in the Israeli- held Arab territories to enable the Arab inhabitants resist Israel's arbitrary measures. AFESD has in the past financed economic projects in the occupied territory and is ready to again extend all possible help in this direction, Dr. al-Hamad said.

Dr al-Hamad commended Jordan's experiments in economic and social fields, despite the difficulties caused by the 1967 occupation of the West Bank. He said Jordan has been striving to lay a solid economic basis and achieve prosperity. Dr. al-Hamad also said that AFESD hopes to stimulate international interest in implementing economic projects in the occupied Arab lands.

Referring to joint Arab economic action, Dr. al-Hamad said there can be no alternative to close cooperation in this respect. Jordan, for its part, has been striving to achieve that goal and the country's five-year national plans provide for economic integration with other Arab countries, he continued.

He said Jordanian agricultural products should be marketed in Gulf countries and that petrochemical products of oil producing countries should be sold to other non oil-producing nations, such as Jordan.

Interviewed by PETRA, Mr. Nasir Fiddah , director of operations at the AFESD, expressed the view that the Jordanian five-year plan will receive support and backing from all institutions. Mr. Fiddah said that the three-day conference, which has just been concluded, was totally successful because there were objective discussions on all subjects included in the plan.

Another participant at the conference, Mr. Fao Faruq Yusuf from the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) said that all Arab funds and financial institutions displayed an interest in supporting Jordan's five-year plan and will certainly extend financial help towards its implementation. The conference has succeeded in embodying the objectives of the five-year plan and it focused attention on the plan's different projects, including those to be implemented in the occupied Arab territory, Mr. Yusuf noted.

Mr. Fu'ad Mulla Husayn under secretary of the Ministry of Planning in Kuwait also attended the conference and said that the deliberations reviewed Jordan's development projects and also presented an outline of the country's achievements in social and economic development. He told PETRA that the previous Jordanian five-year plan was ambitious and accomplished with success and that the present five-year plan was more realistic and he voiced his view that it would also be achieved with success.

Dr. Shafiq al-Akhras board chairman of the Saudi Bank in Paris, said that the new five year-plan is a serious effort to promote Jordan's national economy. Dr. al-Akhras expressed the view that Jordan's efforts will win favourable response from financial institutions to invest in the country's different projects.

Mr. 'Isam al-Shawwa representing businessmen from Gaza Strip, hailed the Jordanian-sponsored development plan for the occupied territories as "ambitious" and one that has brought hope to the people of the Israeli-held Arab land.

He said that the people of the occupied Arab territories voice their deep appreciation to His Majesty King Husayn and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan for their continued concern and help to them and for allowing West Bank products to be marketed in Arab countries.

The people of the Gaza Strip depend for a living on citrus fruits and the Jordanian plan has ample provisions for promoting this sector in order to stimulate the economy in the occupied territory, he said. The new plan is bound to breathe life in to the Gaza Strip since already 40,000 people in that strip are unemployed now that

many have returned home from the Gulf countries, Mr. al-Shawwa continued.

Dr. Usamah al-Ansari from the International Arab Bank in London said that the new five-year plan is comprehensive and should be given support and backing so that its projects can be implemented successfully.

He said that most Arab and international organisations approached for funds have responded favourably after studying the plan. "Recently, I met with representatives of the occupied territories and heard their favourable views about the Jordanian plans for stimulating economy in their territory," Dr. al-Ansari said. He added that the West Bank plan is aimed at strengthening the steadfastness of the Palestinian people under Israeli rule and therefore ought to win support and backing from all Arab states and financial organisations.

Arab Fund Official on Plan

JN101440 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Amman — PETRA-JNA has interviewed many participants in the Jordanian Development Conference who stressed that Jordan has done much to lay down a solid economic infrastructure and a realistic basis for the attainment of the required goals of economic development. Dr 'Abd al-Latif al-Hamad, director general of the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, has stated that the planning experience in Jordan is a model in terms of economic trends and implementation despite the problems Jordan has faced, particularly the 1967 war and the Israeli occupation of the West Bank.

On the extent of the fund's participation in the projects contained in the Jordanian development plan and the program for developing the occupied territories, Dr Al-Hamad said the fund considers itself ready to contribute to the Jordanian development projects within the available means. He emphasized that the fund is eager to support development in the occupied territories to confront occupation, entrench the inhabitants on their land, and enhance their economy. He added that the fund had implemented several projects in the occupied territories and that it will constantly work to cover fields which have not been dealt with. He said the fund will work to generate international interest to crystallize the economic development program in the occupied territories. [passage omitted]

Aid to Territories Listed

TA101253 Jerusalem AL-NAHAR in Arabic 7 Nov 86 pp 1, 21

[Excerpt] *Al-Nahar* has learned that the Jordanian Government has urgently allocated 4.744 million dinars to finance special projects of municipalities, organizations, and institutions in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Of this amount, 3.650 [as published] million dinars will be allocated to the West Bank and 1.094 [as published] million dinars to the Gaza Strip, as follows:

The West Bank:

Hebron: 1 million dinars

Bethlehem: 317,000 dinars

Jerusalem: 289,000 dinars

Nabulus and Tulkarm: 1.123 million dinars

Janin: 350,000 dinars

The Gaza Strip:

Gaza: 840,000 dinars

Khan Yunus: 300,000 dinars

Rafah: 325,000 dinars

(Khaza'ah): 200,000 dinars [passage omitted]

5-Year Plan Objectives Noted

JN081330 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 8 Nov 86 p 3

["Executive briefing" of JD 3.15 billion 5-year plan issued by the ministry of Planning "earlier this year"]

[Text] Amman — The objectives of the third five-year plan covering the period 1986-1990 reflect the current economic conditions as well as the financial constraints likely to prevail during the period. Annual real growth in GDP which reached an unprecedented level of 12 per cent during the period 1975-1980, is expected to average around 5 per cent during the coming five years. This reduction is the manifestation of the financial constraints that have emerged consequent upon the fall in the official transfers from the Gulf states and the levelling off of the remittances of Jordanians employed abroad. These flows are affected by the continuation of the economic slowdown in oil-producing countries related directly to a depressed oil market.

Achieving a five per cent real growth in Gross Domestic Product will necessitate the implementation of an investment programme totalling around JD 3.1 billion at current prices. As the plan strategy is based on greater reliance on private sector initiative, private sector investment is expected to reach around JD 1.5 billion concentrated mainly in the sectors of agriculture, industry, housing and construction.

The overall targets of the third five-year plan are:

1. Realising economic growth

The targetted annual growth rate in gross domestic product (GDP) is 5 per cent. GDP will rise from JD 1,359 million in 1985 to JD 1,739 million in 1990 at 1985 prices. Real gross national product (GNP) is also expected to grow at an annual rate of 5 per cent, rising from the 1985 level of JD 1,856 million to JD 2,367 million in 1990.

The average per capita GNP will rise from JD 695 in 1985 to JD 739 in 1990 (in constant 1985 prices) which amounts to an annual

rate of increase of 1.2 percent the period.

2. Increasing job opportunities

In order to meet the expected rise in labor supply arising from the natural increase and the return of Jordanian workers from neighbouring Arab countries, the plan provides for 210 thousand job opportunities. This estimate takes cognizance of the new jobs that will be created as a result of the investment programme, and of the numbers of non-Jordanians to be replaced by local labour, attrition due to retirement and deaths and of Jordanians migrating abroad for employment during the period.

3. Increasing domestic savings

The ratio of consumption to GDP is expected to fall from 111 in 1985 to 99 percent in 1990 with the attendant increase in domestic savings which have remained negative in Jordan. The projected growth in consumption is therefore below that of the GDP at market prices.

4. Increasing domestic revenues and rationalising recurring government expenditures

Domestic revenues of the central government will increase to cover all recurrent expenditures by 1990. Moreover, rationalisation of recurrent expenditures will contribute to the improvement in the economic use of the scarce resources.

5. Reducing deficit in the balance of goods and services

The plan aims at reducing deficit in the balance of goods and services by increasing exports at the annual rate of 8.3 percent, and by rationalising imports so as to restrict its annual growth to 2,8 percent for goods and 3.6 percent for services.

6. Increasing Arab economic cooperation

This is to be achieved by furthering present economic relations, and establishing joint ventures and coordinating development plans.

7. Distributing development gains among the different regions

The plan pays special attention to regional economic planning in order to achieve a balanced and just distribution in the developmental and social gains among the various regions of the country. This would take into account the natural resource endowments in the different regions as well as the demographic features and the basic needs of each region.

The sectoral targets

The plan seeks to change the structure of the economy in favour of commodity producing sectors. Particular attention will be given to agricultural production which is planned to grow at a rate of 7.8 percent annually. The major contribution to output in this sector is expected to come from the increase in the extent of land brought under irrigation, livestock production, highland farming, improved cropping pattern and cost efficient use of agricultural inputs.

Phosphates and potash will continue to be the major contributors to output in the mining and quarrying sector which is expected to grow at an annual rate of 7.8 per cent.

As to the manufacturing sector, which is planned to grow at an annual rate of 6.9 percent, growth will be achieved partly by enhanced utilisation of existing capacity for production and through the implementation of various small and medium sclae, export oriented projects.

Along with the attention paid to the commodity producing sectors, the plan places special emphasis on the developmental role of the services sectors. A restructuring of these sectors is envisaged in favour of services closely linked to the production process and in favour of exportable services in which Jordan has a comparative advantage.

Table (1) shows the planned growth rate for each sector along with targetted and actual growth rates for that sector during the period 1981-85.

Real Growth Rate of Sectoral Income
During the Plan Periods
(1981-1985) and (1986-1990)
(percentage)
table (1)

sector	1981 - 85 plan		1986 - 90
	planned	actual	planned
Agriculture	7.5	7.0	8.8
Mining and Industry	17.8	4.8	7.2
Water and Electricity	18.9	9.6	4.8
Construction	12.6	2.3	4.0
Total commodity producing sectors	14.9	4.9	6.4
Trade	10.0	4.3	4.0
Transport and communication	11.1	5.4	5.6
Government services	3.5	2.2	4.3
other services	9.0	3.9	3.5
Total services sectors	8.4	3.7	4.3
GDP (at factor cost)	11.0	4.2	5.0

The investment programme

Sectoral allocation of investment has been made in the light of priority accorded to each sector, the targetted growth rates and the existence of idle capacities. Accordingly, a sizeable part will be spent on agricultural and irrigation projects. Agriculture will receive around 10 per cent of total outlays as compared to 5 percent and 7 percent allocated in the first and second five year plans respectively. Services, and marketable services in particular, will also receive a substantial share. Services sectors are allocated around 40 percent of total investment as compared to 27 percent and 29 percent allocated by the previous two plans. Table (2) shows the sectoral allocation of the plan investment according to investing agency.

Sector	private	central	autonomous	total	total
	sector	government	institutions	public	sector
1. Administration and Legislation	-	0.6	-	0.6	0.6
2. Science and Technology	-	1.7	10.6	12.3	12.3
3. Environment	0.8	0.7	-	0.7	1.5
Total of comprehen-sive Sectors	0.8	3.0	10.6	13.6	14.4
4. Labour and Manpower	0.5	2.1	1.5	3.6	4.1
5. Social Development	15.5	9.6	-	9.6	25.1
6. Women's Affairs	0.3	3.6	-	3.6	3.9
7. Youth	-	26.3	-	26.3	26.3
8. Health	7.5	49.9	5.0	54.9	62.4
9. Education	16.3	136.4	-	136.4	152.7
10. Higher Education	12.0	1.3	80.1	81.4	93.4
11. Awqaf	12.2	4.9	-	4.9	17.1
12. Information	-	20.7	-	20.7	20.7
13. Culture	-	9.6	-	9.6	9.6
14. Housing and Government Buildings	353.5	43.0	161.5	204.5	558.0
15. Tourism and Antiquities	43.6	9.3	10.9	20.2	63.8
16. Trade Supply, Customs and Free Zones	13.0	12.6	6.8	19.4	32.4
17. Municipal and Rural Affairs	104.8	1.0	48.3	49.3	154.1
Total Social and Services Sectors	579.2	330.3	314.1	644.4	1223.6
18. Construction	99.3	-	-	-	99.3
19. Transportation	179.0	220.3	50.3	270.6	449.6
20. Telecommunication	-	97.3	-	97.3	97.3
21. Energy and Resources	72.5	52.1	139.3	191.4	263.9
22. Water and Irrigation	-	117.1	163.3	280.4	280.4
Total of Infrastructure Sectors	350.8	386.8	352.9	839.7	1190.5
23. Agriculture and Cooperatives	210.5	83.3	-	83.3	293.8
24. Industry and Mining	340.8	19.2	33.2	52.4	393.2
total of productive Sectors	551.3	102.5	33.2	135.7	687.0
total investments	182.1	922.6	710.3	1633.4	3115.5

The public sector, which includes the central government as well as autonomous public institutions is expected to account for around 52 per cent of total investment. Most of the public investment outlays will be directed towards basic infrastructural projects including water and irrigation systems, communication and transport, and social services.

In conformity with the renewed drive to develop the agricultural potential of the country, agricultural projects receive a special emphasis in the public investment programme. Most of the agricultural projects included in the public investment programme concentrate upon the development of the highlands. This strategy will complement the previous efforts made for developing the Jordan Valley, which concentrated mainly on irrigation systems and on agricultural production under plastic houses.

Major agricultural projects include a comprehensive programme for the development of rainfed agriculture in the highlands and the development of the lower catchment of the al-Zarqa River Basin which will cover an area of 820 thousand dunums.

Major projects in the water and irrigation sector include the construction of waste water sewers and treatment plants in almost all the major cities. A total of around 15 plants is envisaged for installation during the plan period. Moreover, there is a major water project which is designed to pump mukhaybah water in the city of Amman.

Irrigation projects include the irrigation of mid-Ghor and Southern Ghor and Wadi Arabah areas and include water networks and diversion dams.

In regard to the manufacturing and mining sector, efforts made hitherto towards the expansion of industrial estates will continue and projects related to the further development of Jordan's mineral resources will be undertaken jointly by the private and

public sector. Phosphates projects include the upgrading of low-quality phosphates being currently produced by some of the mines and the development of the new Shidiyah mine in Southern Jordan.

Private investment in industry is expected to be substantial and to reach over 88 million dinars during the period 1986-1990. The plan's strategy is to direct such outlays towards export- oriented labour-intensive, small and medium scale industries capable of absorbing the expected labour surplus. Some of the projects identified so far include the establishment of a foundry and related engineering industries.

Investment in the transportation sector, will involve the construction and/or the expansion of roads and cross-country highways, and increasing the capacity of the railroad system to transport the additional output of phosphate mines. Work on a new railroad connecting the Shidiyah mine with the Aqaba port is expected to begin in 1988 and will cost around 82 million dinars.

In the telecommunications sector, the expansion of local, national and international networks, as well as improving the quality of telephone, telex and postal services will continue. Moreover the plan will pay particular attention to projects related to data transmission. Notable among these projects are the electronic directory, and the provision of facsimile and paging services.

Investment financing

According to the assumption made in the plan, the national savings will contribute to finance 46 percent of the gross investment and about 36 percent of the total financial needs which include changes in the foreign reserves and repayments of the foreign loans. If the official remittances to the central government and private remittances are also included in the income, then the savings out of the gross national disposable income will contribute to about 92 percent of the gross investment and 72 percent of the total financial needs.

The volume of gross foreign borrowings needed during the plan years is estimated at approximately JD 1.046 million or 33 percent of the gross investment or 26 percent of gross financing requirements. Consequently, the foreign debt service ratio will increase to approximately 14 percent in 1990.

AL-RA'Y: United States 'Encouraging Terrorism'
JN121301 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 12 Nov 86 p 24

[News analysis by the *Al-Ra'y* Political Affairs editor: "The United States and Terrorism"]

[Text] Whether U.S. Secretary of State Shultz resigns in protest at the White House's involvment in dealing with terrorism or does not resign, it has become certain that the United States is involved, at the highest level, in encouraging terrorists, negotiating with them, and rewarding them with money and arms.

It does not suffice to say here that the United States is the loser in such a short-sighted policy and that what it is doing constitutes an open invitation for the kidnapping of more Americans as an effective means to change U.S. stands and policies and to extort money and weapons, for the United States knows its interests better.

However, we ask what price is the United States paying for submitting to terrorism. We fear that the Arabs may be the real victims of terrorism and of the old-new U.S. policy of encouraging terrorism, a policy that has become now exposed.

How many Arabs will be killed with the weapons Israel and the United States have given to Iran as a ransom for the release of Jacobsen and others? What will Iran do with the millions or billions of dollars that are being released by the United States and France in succumbing to terrorism and extortion? In return for the happiness of Jacobsen's children on his return to them, how many children will have to be buried under the rubble in Basra and Beirut caused by U.S. weapons?

Is the United States — which is financing, arming, negotiating, bargaining with, and concluding deals with terrorism — content with waging a campaign of lies so as to divert attention to the "terrorism" of an Arab country so as to cover up what it is doing?

How much is left of U.S. credibility in dealing with its European allies, who had believed the lies fabricated by the written order of the U.S. president's national security adviser, which have been revealed by the *Washington Post*? What is left of U.S. credibility in its relations with its friends among the moderate Arab states that used to believe the United States likes, supports, respects, and cooperates with moderation?

The export of U.S. arms to Iraq is prohibited on the pretext that the United States is allegedly neutral in the Gulf war. However, there is no objection to arming Iran on condition that this takes place through a third party, namely Israel or Al-Khashuqji.

The export of U.S. arms to Jordan is prohibited because Congress fears the sophisticated weapons will fall into the hands of Arab terrorists, but there is no objection to arming Israel, whose official intelligence service is practicing its hobbies of kidnapping in the streets of London and murder in the hotels of Paris and in Los Angeles and Athens.

We wanted to believe that the superpowers enjoy a minimum of credibility and morality, but the United States has grieved its friends and pleased its enemies.

Karami Launches 'Campaign' Against Al-Jumayyil
NC121350 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] The Ministerial Committee has initiated the battle for the next presidential term. Following the Ministerial Committee's weekly meeting today, Prime Minister Rashid Karami said the time has come to study the qualities needed in the next president of the republic. He added: This door must be opened and entered so we will be prepared for coming surprises.

Karami reiterated his call for dialogue as the starting point to achieve reforms within a general political, security, and economic plan. He accused the other party [not further specified] of wagering on the anticipated meeting between President Amin al-Jumayyil and President Hafiz al-Asad, even though differences are limited to purely internal reforms, such as the elimination of political sectarianism and participation in government.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami also launched a violent campaign against President Amin al-Jumayyil, saying: We are quite accustomed to Shaykh Amin and have grown used to his repeated wagering. Thus we continue to collide in the dialogue process with the same old method and mentality, which focus on personal interests rather than those of Lebanon.

'Nationalists' Criticize 'Arafat, Al-Jumayyil
NC121727 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1400 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Representatives from the nationalist parties, the Amal Movement, the Palestinian National Salvation Front, and Syrian observers, who met at the residence of 'Asim Qansuh [regional secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Organization in Lebanon],have issued a statement attacking Yasir 'Arafat. The statement also dealt with the current economic and political situation. The statement said: We have reviewed 'Arafat's remarks to the Lebanese Forces television station, remarks that included numerous lies and false arguments. The appearance of these comments at a time when the imperialists have launched a campaign against Syria only serves to complete the conspiracy. In this regard, we point to the following facts:

1. 'Arafat has become part of the U.S.-Israeli scheme to destroy the Palestinian revolution.

2. 'Arafat has affirmed his support for the treasonous 17 May agreement.

3. 'Arafat's praise of Amin al-Jumayyil and his tirade against the struggle of the nationalist forces, the struggler Walid Junblatt, and the Amal Movement is an affirmation that he is continuing his treasonous and capitulationist policy.

4. 'Arafat's open dalliance with the Lebanese Forces proves his repudiation of the Lebanese and Palestinian people's blood.

The conferees reviewed the situation in the camps and adopted operational measures to begin implementing the agreements pertaining to all the camps without exception in a way that will guarantee a return to normality.

The participants at this meeting discussed the serious situation with regard to the exchange rate of the Lebanese pound. This problem poses a deadly challenge that must be seen as an issue of national priority, especially after the regime has begun to wager on economic collapse as a way to subdue the nationalist will. The conferees believe this serious matter requires that the fate and future of the presidency be discussed before any other issue.

Israeli Commandos Reportedly Blow Up Boats
NC130613 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] The Israeli occupation forces are continuing their attacks on the liberated areas and their efforts to terrorize inhabitants of the occupied territories. An Israeli commando force infiltrated a fishing port near the coast of Al-Sarafand in the Al-Zahrani region last night and blew up four fishing boats. The Israeli force withdrew early today following a firefight with an Amal Movement patrol.

While inspecting the damage that resulted from the Israeli attack, Amal personnel discovered that five explosive charges had been planted in a number of boats. The charges were connected to remote-controlled detonators and were intended to cause enormous losses among the fishermen. They were defused.

Security Committee Adopts Cease-Fire Measures
NC131237 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] While sniper fire continues along the combat lines in Burj al-Barajinah, forcing the closure of various roads, including the airport road, the camps security coordination committee held a meeting this morning. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Syrian observers, the Lebanese Army, the Palestinian National Salvation Front, the Amal Movement, and the Progressive Socialist Party.

The participants discussed ways of consolidating the cease-fire agreement inside the camp. Their discussion also touched on the redeployment of buffer force personnel in their previous positions. According to a source on the committee, new positions have also been created in Zarub Salim, at the Palace movie theater, at the [Palestine] Liberation Army's building, and in Zarub Abu Faysal. The committee will prepare an operations room to supervise the consolidation of the cease-fire agreement and to deal with every security violation that may arise.

After the meeting, the conferees made a tour of the camp to ensure that the cease-fire has been implemented.

The participants in the meeting agreed:

1. To consolidate the cease-fire agreement and to prevent any violations;

2. To put an end to all shows of force as of today;

3. To establish an operations room in the Jalbur Building. The room will be run by Hani Zayn al-Din, 'Ali Mir'i, Abu Rushdi, Ibrahim al-Sa'di, Captain Karam, and Major Salam. Their mission is to follow up on the measures agreed upon and to supervise the elimination of all shows of force;

4. To declare the airport road neutral and to set up an observation post there;

5. To establish two buffer posts in Zarub Abu Faysal and the Liberation Army building. This would bring the total number of posts to nine. Every buffer post will be divided into two parts: One belonging to the Amal Movement and the other representing the camp;

6. To authorize the operations room to supervise the elimination of all fortifications; and

7. To hold future committee meetings at the Amal Movement security political bureau to supervise the implementation of these decisions.

Vice President Denies Arms Deals With France

AU131101 Paris AFP in English
1055 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Paris, Nov 13 (AFP) — Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has denied his country is negotiating an arms deal with France, according to an interview to be published Friday in the French magazine *Le Nouvel Observateur*.

Mr. Khaddam, who oversees Syria's involvement in Lebanon, told the left-of-centre weekly: "There are no negotiations with France over any arms contract whatsoever, although we did buy some Gazelle helicopters a long time ago."

Asked if Syria had ever signed a weapons deal with France, Mr. Khaddam said Damascus might have bought spare parts for its helicopters and other equipment, but there had never been any "real arms contract, for artillery, armoured vehicles, aircraft, anything like that."

Prime Minister Jacques Chirac has denied a British press report last month that France was about to sign a 300-million-dollar weapons deal with Syria. The Chirac government sees Syria as playing a key role in efforts to release French hostages in Lebanon.

France, along with 10 of the 12 European Economic Community nations, last Monday agreed to a four-point package against Syria which includes an embargo on arms sales.

Mr. Khaddam said he had "very good relations" with Mr. Chirac, for whom he had "the greatest respect," and promised "total and unlimited" co-operation between the two countries. He said that of all the European countries, it was France which best understood the Middle East situation.

Turning to the hostage crisis, he said Syria "has made and is making strenuous efforts for their release".

He said: "We believe that the pressure we are putting on various parties in Lebanon should lead to the release of all the hostages". He added that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad was looking after the negotiations himself.

Jordanian Ambassador Meets Mashariqah 12 Nov

JN121920 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus — Jordanian Ambassador in Damascus 'Ali Khurays met with Syrian Vice President Dr Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah today. They discussed ways to promote relations between the two fraternal countries in all fields.

Khaddam Meets Greek Ambassador, Conveys Thanks

JN122042 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1915 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Greek Ambassador in Damascus (Yeoryios Kostandinos) this evening. The vice president asked the ambassador to convey the Syrian Government's gratitude and thanks to the Greek Government for the principled and moral stand it took at the London EC ministers meeting despite the great pressures put upon it. Thus, the friendly Greek Government has emphasized its eagerness to exercise its right to sovereignty, independence, and defense of principles despite the magnitude of the pressures placed on it by some parties before and during the London meeting.

PDRY Foreign Minister Expresses Support

JN130613 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0515 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus — In a telephone contact with Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' last night, PDRY Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali expressed his country's absolute support for Syria against the hostile campaigns to undermine its militant stands. He stressed that the PDRY leadership, party, and people stand alongside Syria under President Hafiz al-Asad in repulsing this imperialist-Zionist onslaught which not only aims to bring pressure to bear on Syria but also to impose capitulation on the Arab nation. Dr Al-Dali also stressed the Yemeni people's absolute confidence in Syria's ability to foil this vile plot as it has foiled all the past hostile schemes.

Currency Restrictions Imposed on Citizens

NC121315 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1215 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] According to exclusive reports from Damascus, the Syrian authorities have prohibited Syrian citizens who visit Lebanon from taking more than 300 Syrian pounds with them. A decision banning the use of foreign currencies in Syria has also been publicized. In addition, the authorities are forcing the Syrian people to sell their foreign currency assets to the Syrian Central Bank within a specified time period, in accordance with rates established by the authorities. These measures have been prompted by the escalating economic crisis in Syria.

Meanwhile, Syrian intelligence personnel have raided money changers' shops along the Shtawrah-Al-Masna' road [in Lebanon], confiscating Syrian currency and warning the owners against possessing or dealing in Syrian pounds.

Paper Hits British Role in Vanunu Abduction

PM121511 Damascus AL-THAWRAH in Arabic
4 Nov 86 p 2

[Sayyah al-Sakhni article: "Why Was Britain Silent over Vanunu's Disappearance?"]

[Text] The fact that Israeli intelligence can move freely and without control or check about the length and width of Britain is not surprising. Nor is it suprising that the Thatcher government provides a cover for this intelligence and its activities and never utters a word of rebuke to it. It is apparent from information available that there is an identity of objectives and collusion between the two sides and that both have tried to serve one

another and offer the other all possible information and every facility.

The latest Israeli intelligence action on British soil was the kidnapping and transportation to Tel Aviv of Israeli technician Vanunu, in a James Bond-type operation, in order to try him. Vanunu's crime was to have worked at Israel's Dimona nuclear reactor in the Negev. One way or another he was able to escape the Zionist grip and reach Britain, carrying with him documents and pictures about Israel's nuclear research. He published these in a London newspaper, and this led to much debate and controversy.

We are not here concerned with the storm created by what Vanunu published or the manner in which he revealed his documents and papers. Rather what concerns us is to throw light on the suspicious British silence over the kidnapping operation and how it was carried out. The Thatcher government took no action and completely ignored the case, as if it did not concern it and had not taken place on its territory. In fact some people even go further and say that British intelligence helped Mosad to kidnap Vanunu and provided essential assistance in that operation. How, otherwise, could the man have been packed into a diplomatic bag and shipped to Israel with other goods without anybody noticing this? Is the alert British security service so naive as to be fooled by such a silly trick?

There is no doubt that there has been collusion and cooperation. It takes no great effort to see the British intelligence involvement in the matter and the necessary assistance it provided for the kidnapping operation to succeed. Of course, coordination between the two services has been going on for some time; they provide one another with all the espionage and intelligence information they have. So nobody can forget the falsehoods the two services tried to concoct against Syria and their coproduction of the Hindawi drama, which they presented to the public in a manner that was received with contempt and anger because of the lies and falsehoods it contained and its lack of any tangible evidence.

Briefs

Outgoing Turkish, CSSR Ambassadors — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' this morning received Turkish Ambassador in Damascus Orhan Aka at the end of his term of office as ambassador to the Syrian Arab Republic. During the meeting, talks dealt with the ties of cooperation and good neighborliness between Syria and Turkey. The foreign minister also received CSSR Ambassador in Damascus Dusan Ulcak at the end of his term of office as ambassador to the Syrian Arab Republic. Talks dealt with the ties of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the CSSR. They also reviewed the current situation in the region. [Text][*Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 12 Nov 86 JN*]

Turkey To Accuse Iranian Envoy of Role in Attack

TA130524 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Turkey is reportedly about to permit the publication of a new version of the recent massacre at the synagogue in Istanbul. According to this version, the attack was organized by three elements: George Habash, head of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine; the Iranian ambassador in Lebanon; and the head of the Lebanese Shi'ite extremist group Hizballah. This is reported by IDF Radio.

Foreign Ministry Says No Crisis in UK Relations

TA130805 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 13 Nov pp 1, 10

[Report by Menahem Shalev]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] The British ambassador to Israel, Clifford William Squire, yesterday phoned Vanunu's attorney, Amnon Zikhroni, to ask him if he knew how Vanunu moved or was moved from London to Israel.

Zikhroni told *The Jerusalem Post* last night that he had told the ambassador that he could not divulge any information about Vanunu without prior authorization from the Foreign Ministry.

Western diplomatic sources in London were quoted by REUTERS news agency yesterday as saying that the Vanunu affair was casting a "darkening cloud" over Britain's relations with Israel. The sources said that the British government would be forced to "take action against Israel, possibly to the extent of downgrading diplomatic relations, if the answers it receives are evasive or incomplete." [passage omitted]

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said last night that the British request had been forwarded to the "relevant authorities" but it was not likely that any official answer would be given before Foreign Minister Peres returns from the U.S. on Sunday.

The spokesman flatly dismissed the reports of a possible crisis in relations with Britain over the Vanunu affair. He said that the sources quoted by REUTERS were "going very, very far" and that the British government had given absolutely no indication that it was considering any move against Israel.

Zikhroni will travel to Britain on Sunday in connection with the Vanunu case.

MAPAM Leader Comments on Contacts in Greece

TA121448 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 12 Nov 86 p 2

[Report from Greece by Jean Kohen]

[Text] Athens — MAPAM Secretary General El'azar Granot yesterday ended a 2-day visit to Greece, during which he met with Foreign Affairs Minister Karolos Papoulias, Culture Minister Melina Mercouri, and members of the Communist parties: the pro-Moscow party and the party advocating Eurocommunism.

Granot termed his visit very successful. He said in a news conference that he told the Greek foreign affairs minister that the Palestinian leadership does not have a good feel for the mood in the Middle East and is not doing enough for peace. According to Granot, Papoulias completely agreed with him. Papoulias told him that the blame should lie with the European Community, which is not exerting enough pressure on 'Arafat to move in the right direction.

Granot said that during his meetings he conveyed MAPAM's message not only to the Greek Government but to other countries as well and that he suggested a formula that would help break the deadlock in the Middle East. According to this formula, both sides would agree that only a political and not a military solution is feasible; they would also agree to negotiations between Israel and an authoritative representation of the Palestinian people based on mutual recognition and to a 6-month moratorium on terrorist activities by one side and acts of retaliation by the other.

Granot was enthusiastic about his meeting with Melina Mercouri, saying: "It seems there was very good chemistry between us."

500 Jews, Arabs Show Support for AL-SHA'B Editor

TA130554 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Some 500 Jews and Arabs gathered last night at East Jerusalem's Al-Haqawati Theater for an evening of solidarity with East Jerusalem journalist Akram Haniyah. Haniyah is the subject of an expulsion order issued by the Civil Administration in Judaea and Samaria where he is accused of hostile activities. Among the Israelis at last night's protest was Knesset Member Ran Kohen of the Citizens Right Movement, who appealed to the government to reverse the decision. [passage omitted]

Shamir Sees Green Line As 'Line of Blood, War'

TA120721 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shamir's term for the members of the leftist delegation that went to Romania is: pro-PLO traitors in our midst. The prime minister said this during a ceremony in which he received honorary citizenship from Rosh Ha'ayin. Our correspondent Tal Rabina heard Yitzhaq Shamir.

[Begin Shamir recording] Rosh Ha'ayin will become a town in Israel, in the heart of the country. The Green Line cannot be a line of peace, as Abba Eban believes. It would be a line of blood and war, and this will never come to pass — the land will not be partitioned again. If it were, the pro-PLO traitors in our midst would not have to go as far away as Romania; they would feel their presence a few meters from the line. Are the Israeli people so ignorant as not to know what they will be up against if those terrorist gangs, which we managed to destroy, to weaken, and to

distance from us, return? The Israeli people do not want this. [end recording]

Court Sentences Terrorist to Life Imprisonment
TA101400 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] A military court in Nabulus has sentenced Husam Ibrahim Nazzal from Qalqilyah to life imprisonment after it found him guilty of murdering two prisoners in the Nabulus Prison. Nazzal admitted that about two months ago he had murdered two prisoners because he suspected them of cooperating with the authorities.

Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that when he committed the murders, Nazzal was awaiting trial on other charges, such as membership in the Popular Front. Today he was also found guilty of those charges.

Hungarian Jews Interrogated for 'Activities'
TA110713 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0600 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Many Jews have been recently summoned by the Budapest police for interrogation regarding their activities and connections with Jews in the world and in Israel. Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh reports that the investigators are especially interested in home lessons on Jewish subjects, which have greatly increased in Budapest recently. Hungarian Jews are concerned about this harassment and fear it will become even worse. Between 80,000- 100,000 live in Hungary, and, until now, their conditions were good.

Attache Says Egyptian Imports Increasing
TA111350 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] The Egyptian authorities have recently approved 20 requests by Egyptian importers to purchase agricultural and industrial merchandise from Israel totaling $2 million. This was stated in Jerusalem by Yosef Shabo, Israel's commercial attache in Egypt, who is currently in Israel.

Our correspondent Menahem Friedman reports that according to reports from Israel's representatives in Egypt, goodwill and openness have been noticeable lately in deals struck with Israel. There is also a great deal of interest in Egypt over the Israeli pavilion for the upcoming Cairo fair.

Egyptian Compensation Demanded for Ra's al-Burqa'
TA111559 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew
11 Nov 86 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Text] Israel is renewing its demand that the Egyptian Government pay compensation to the families of the Ra's al-Burqa' murder victims. A senior official in the Prime Minister's Office told *Davar* that Israel will raise this demand in contacts with the Egyptian Government.

Israel is demanding that the amount of the compensations will be determined during negotiations between jurists from the two countries and not by unilateral decisions on Egypt's part. Jerusalem believes the current Egyptian offer is meant to extricate Egypt with an extremely low sum of money. The official added that the compensation should be decided by bilateral agreement on the basis of international procedures and the accepted norms.

Radio Program on Soviet Emigrants Beamed at USSR
TA091016 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew
9 Nov 86 p 19

[ITIM report]

[Text] A six-part radio program on Beersheba and the Soviet emigrants living in that city will be broadcast on the Voice of Israel's Russian-language programs this month. The program is intended for the Voice of Israel's listeners in the Soviet Union.

'Anat Gil, editor of Programs by the Voice of Israel's Russian-language department, has prepared a radio program approximately 2 hours long on Beersheba, which will be aired in six installments. The broadcasts will not be heard in Beersheba because they will be beamed on shortwave frequencies aimed at the Soviet Union. Each episode will be broadcast on Tuesday at 1700 hours, USSR time [not further specified].

The series will begin with an interview in Russian with Mayor Moshe Silberman, who also came from the Soviet Union.

IDF Gunfire Kills Gazan at Roadblock 12 Nov
TA121501 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1448 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] A resident of Bayt Lahiyah in the Gaza Strip was killed a short while ago by IDF gunfire. He had refused to obey orders from soldiers manning a roadblock and to slow down his car. The soldiers followed the routine of stopping a suspect, in the course of which he sustained critical injuries. Our correspondent Ilan Ben-Dor reports that he died of his wounds as he was being evacuated to the hospital.

West Bank Development Program Outlined
JN122109 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World
1530 GMT 12 Nov 86

[From the "With the Events" program]

[Text] The interior office of Civilian Administration in the West Bank has prepared a development program for 1986-87. Shalomo 'Ammar, officer of interior affairs, talks about this subject to colleague Ibrahim Shaid.

[Begin recording] [Shalomo 'Ammar] The program includes about 22 million new shekels. The Civilian Administration's share is about 11 million shekels. We have not just prepared the prorgam, but we have actually begun financing. We contributed about 5.5 million shekels. About 4,600,000 shekels will be allocated for cities, while the rest of the 11 million will go to village councils.

The Hebron municipalities will receive about 1,800,000 shekels; the Bethlehem area muncipalities about 1,700,00 shekels; the Jericho municipalities 320,000 shekels; Ramallah about 1 million shekels; Nabulus about 1 million shekels; Janin about 1 million shekels; and Tulkarm about 1,800,000 shekels. Approximately 1,200,000 shekels will finance projects of interest to all municipalities, such as projects regarding garbage and vehicles.

All these funds are the interior office's share. The second share, which will equal the amount paid by the interior office, will be paid by local authorities. This means 11 million shekels will be paid by the interior office and 11 million by local authorities. This will be about 22 million shekels, equivalent to $15 million. We can say this is a good sum.

[Ibrahim Shahid] Mr 'Ammar, would you please talk about the important projects and programs of the 1986-87 plan?

['Ammar] Organization is very important. Without organization there is nothing in life. Organization is the basis for everything. Organization should not be sought in cities only, but also in villages and their various districts. Organization means preparing structural plans for 60 villages this year and structural plans, which have been approved, for 15 towns, including the big towns-Bethlehem, Bayt Jala, Bayt Sahur, Nabulus, Janin, Qalqiliyah — and several other towns.

[Shahid] Thank you, interior officer Mr Shalomo 'Ammar. [end recording]

Jordan Transfers Aid Money to West Bank

TA111445 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 11 Nov 86 p 3

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Text] In coordination with Israel, Jordan last week transferred $1 million in aid to the territories. An international security company transported this sum in a bullet-proof vehicle over the Allenby Bridge.

Israeli and Jordanian representatives counted the money, endorsed its transfer, and then the money was placed in another armored vehicle from the same company which was waiting on the Israeli side of the border. By January Jordan promised to transfer to the West Bank another $2.5 million.

Jordan yesterday announced it would help the West Bank with sums of money of up to about $40 million annually. This was announced by Crown Prince Hasan during the concluding ceremony of the Jordanian development conference. These sums are much lower than those promised by Jordan in the framework of the 5-year plan, and constitute, in fact, the regular annual Jordanian budget for the West Bank, approximately. The countries and international institutions which participated in the fund-raising conference did in fact promise aid but promised to conduct economic research in the territories rather than committing themselves to any sum.

An EEC envoy conferred in East Jerusalem yesterday with several notables from the territories, most of them PLO supporters, on the economic situation in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. This move is not compatible with Jordan's policy.

Anti-'Arafat leaflets were distributed in the village of Silwan near the Old City of Jerusalem yesterday. The leaflets were signed by Abu Za'im ['Atallah 'Atallah], who was removed from the PLO after expressing support for Jordan in its struggle against 'Arafat.

Ramallan, Al-Birah Mayors Discuss Jordanian Aid

JN121007 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] The mayors of Ramallah and Al-Birah, Khalil Musa Khalil and Hasan Mustafa al-Tawil, have returned from Amman, where they presented to officials plans for the projects proposed for Ramallah and Al-Birah. They held talks with Jordanian Minister Marwan Dudin on financial assistance to the two towns.

Our correspondent for West Bank affairs, Ibrahim Shahid, has met with the two mayors.

[Begin recording][Shahid] Ramallah Mayor Khalil Musa Khalil, what is the result of your first trip to Amman following your assumption of the mayorship?

[Khalil] I went to Amman, where I presented several projects for the Ramallah municipality so the Jordanian Government and its officials will discuss these projects and try to assist us in implementing them.

[Shahid] What projects did you present?

[Khalil] I presented 18 projects, including 11 projects for public services, 5 for construction development, and 2 for schools: a boys preparatory school and a girls primary school.

[Shahid] Marwan Dudin has promised to give moral and financial support to the municipalities of Ramallah, Al-Birah, and Hebron. Did you meet with him and discuss this matter?

[Khalil] I met with the minister for the occupied territory and we discussed the projects. They promised to help after the Jordanian development conference.

[Shahid] What about the municipality funds?

[Khalil] The municipality funds have been released. We can now dispose of them in the manner we deem fit.

[Shahid] How much are the funds that have been released for the Ramallah municipality?

[Khalil] About 300,000 dinars.

[Shahid] Are there any projects you intend to implement with the funds that have been released?

[Khalil] We will immediately begin to implement the pressing projects in Ramallah such as paving the roads, expanding the electricity network, organizing traffic, expanding the drainage network particularly as we are at the beginning of the winter season, constructing an incinerator, building bus shelters, and purchasing machinery for the municipality.

[Shahid] The mayor of Al-Birah, Hasan Mustafa al-Tawil, has also returned from Amman.

[Al-Tawil] In Amman we met with favorable response on the part of Minister Dudin and on the part of the officials we met. We asked them for assistance for the projects which they had asked us to prepare. We presented the plans for the projects — drainage, the completion of the municipality building, and the slaughterhouse. The drainage project is our biggest project. Other projects include the opening and paving of new roads. We did not bring with us the funds we had hoped to bring.

[Shahid] But the release of the Al-Birah municipality funds was announced in Amman?

[Khalil] They said that there are funds for us but they did not give me the sum credited to us. They gave me 100,000 dinars and said that the sum is part of our credit in the bank.

[Shahid] Did they say when you could return to receive the necessary funds for the projects you presented for study?

[Khalil] They promised that at the end of December they will give us our share like the other West Bank municipalities. [end recording]

POST Attacks Government, U.S. 'Deal' With Iran

TA111212 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 11 Nov 86 p 10

[Editorial: "Europe Acts But We Connive?"]

[Text] The initially reluctant European Community yesterday decided to impose sanctions on Syria for its pivotal role in the plot to blow up an EL AL airliner after take-off from Heathrow Airport.

From now on Syria's civilian aircraft, used in the past to transfer terrorist weapons, will be closely monitored in Europe, and the activities of its diplomats will be restricted.

Most important, perhaps, no new arms will be sold by European states to Syria, the proven sponsor of terrorism.

Britain, which has been pressing for such sanctions, should be satisfied. So should the U.S., which has taken the lead in the fight against state-sponsored terrorism, even to the extent of bombing an Arab state, Libya, that is a self-proclaimed champion of this form of unlawful warfare. But the loudest round of applause for the EC's action could be expected to come from Israel.

The first target of Palestinian terrorism based in Arab lands, Israel has never ceased urging the Free World to stamp out this threat to the peace of the world.

Yet if *Newsweek* magazine is to be believed — and supporting evidence suggests that it is — Israel itself has willingly served as "middleman" in an American-approved deal to supply U.S. arms to Iran in return for the release of American hostages kept by Iranian- sponsored Shi'ite terrorist kidnappers in Lebanon. The freeing of David Jacobsen from his captivity nine days ago was a product of this deal.

Moreover, it turns out that both the U.S. — or more precisely one faction within the Reagan administration, — and Israel, view this arrangement in long-range strategic terms, and not as being confined to the matter of the hostages. The idea seems to be that Iran, nearing as it does the end of the Khomeyni era, may be won back to a measure of mutually beneficial pragmatism by the application not of the stick, but of the carrot.

The arms supplied to Iran, so it must be assumed, will not decide the outcome of the Gulf War, but they will help the Iranian forces of moderation — including the army — gain the upper hand at home when the Imam leaves the scene.

A neat argument; but does it hold water? Compared to the monomaniac Islamic expansionism of Khomeyni — who has been "dying" for nearly a decade now — Hafiz al-Asad may be the very model of an enlightened modern statesman. Not only Jordan but Syria, Iran's ostensible ally, quakes at the prospect of an Iranian victory in the war. Such victory is largely held back by the shortage of spare parts for U.S. weapons in the Iranian armoury.

That shortage is to be reduced by the concerted action of the U.S. and Israel.

In the meantime the U.S. and Israel have done precisely what they tell France would be a crime for it to do; sell lethal arms to a terrorist-sponsoring state. Premier Jacques Chirac may well wonder, especially now after the EC's decision, what sort of double standard it is that prevents France from trying to obtain the release of its own terrorist-held hostages and some immunity for itself from terrorism, by cutting a deal for the supply of arms to Syria?

The worldwide struggle against terrorism has taken a severe beating, and the U.S. and Israel have both put themselves in an invidious position.

Israel's responsibility for the Iranian affair may even have been graver than America's. On numerous occasions in the past this country has done Washington's "dirty work" for it in far-off

lands. It has done so not merely because there was financial profit in selling arms to American-backed regimes, but because refusing to do it, so it was explained, would have cost Israel dearly in America's friendship. On this occasion, apparently the U.S. did not need to bludgeon Israel, nor even persuade it, to do its bidding.

The initiative may have been all Israel's own. And this despite the fact that the hostages whose liberation was the immediate motive for the Iranian deal did not include any of the Israeli soldiers that must still be presumed to be held hostage in Lebanon.

The government has some explaining to do.

Reagan 'Surrender' in 'Deals' With Iran Scored

TA121751 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic
9 Nov 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Reagan and the Surrender to 'Terrorism'"]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan possesses a great talent for conversing with the television cameras in particular and with members of the press in general. He obtained this talent while working as a second-rate actor at the beginning of his career, and it has enabled him to give the impression — to viewers, listeners, or readers — of being a strong man who fights blackmail and does not surrender to it, in addition to being powerful in combating "terrorism," whatever its source might be.

This mental picture will not be able to save President Reagan from his surrender to Iranian blackmail regarding the American hostages held in Lebanon, as news agencies are carrying reports of the deals concluded between the United States and Iran that will be known in the future as the spare parts-for-hostages deals.

If these deals prove anything, they prove the weakness of decisionmakers in the United States regarding the issue of combating "terrorism," as well as the falsity of their proclaimed aims. No one disagrees that the holding of hostages in Lebanon is a "terrorist act" of the first degree that cannot be justified. President Reagan's surrender to blackmail proves that U.S. policy has many faces and is inconsistent.

The conclusion of such "deals" is a hard blow to decisionmakers in Kuwait, who have stood courageously in the face of real "terrorism," as up to this day Kuwait has rejected all forms of pressure and blackmail by those to whom the United States has surrendered and with whom it has concluded deals.

It has become clear that aggrandizing the problem of "terrorism," intensifying talk about it, and exaggerating its importance constitute a recent approach adopted by decisionmakers in the United States to harm Arab countries and nations, discredit their reputation, and isolate them internationally in order to strike at them and to continue ignoring their just demands.

Despite Syria's denial of all accusations leveled against it with regard to the case of Nizar al-Hindawi, President Reagan continues to dispatch one envoy after another to convince his Western allies to adopt measures similar to the British one. The only reason for this is that, since Syria is an Arab country, he has decided to exploit the charge of "terrorism" and pin it on the Arabs.

We reject "terrorism" in all shapes and kinds and call for cutting out the roots that have facilitated its appearance. At the same time we reject the merger of fluctuating U.S. and Western positions that aim to harm the Arabs, and tell President Reagan that the Arab Government of Kuwait is still courageously resisting all pressure, while the United States, the most powerful country in the world, has surrendered to blackmail and has concluded deals with "terrorists" in the true sense of the word.

AL-QUDS on 'Unjust' Decision To Deport Editor

TA072011 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic
5 Nov 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Decision To Deport Akram Haniyah"]

[Text] The decision to deport the colleague Akram Haniyah, chief editor of *Al-Sha'b* newspaper, will not put an end to the disasters and suffering stemming from the continuation of the Arab-Israeli conflict, nor will it lead to the achievement of Israel's aims regardless of where they originate or culminate.

This decision epitomizes the harmful reality of the perpetuation of the no-war, no-peace situation, as well as the continued stalemate that hampers efforts to find a just and durable solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict. During the past 19 years hundreds have been deported and thousands arrested, military verdicts and orders have been issued, and the mandatory rule's oppressive laws have been enforced; yet this has not changed established facts and has not made the Palestinian people less committed to their national aspirations and hopes.

What is cause for surprise is that the colleague Akram Haniyah was and is an advocate for convening an international peace conference with the participation of all parties to the conflict. In his articles and literature he has expressed his disappointment over the continuation of wars and the cycle of violence and counterviolence. Since the outbreak of the Iraq-Iran war he has been convinced of the need to terminate it, out of a keen desire to save the lives of the Iraqi and Iranian peoples. The same kind of thinking applied when he wrote about the tragedy of the Lebanese civil war.

Akram Haniyah never condoned the killing of the innocent and defenseless by any side. That he is now victim to a wave of political fluctuation in our region constitutes a basic violation of the most elementary human rights, as well as of the right to express an opinion. It also undermines the principle of one's right to live in one's birthplace.

In light of this, the decisionmakers in Israel are called upon to reconsider this unjust decision, as its implementation will add a new victim, represented by Akram Haniyah and his family, to the list of Jewish and Arab victims who have paid a heavy price for the perpetuation of the cycle of irrationality stemming from

continued failure to achieve a comprehensive, durable, and just peace ensuring security, calm, and national dignity for all the region's nations.

MA'ARIV Commentary on Syria, Iraq-Iran War

TA111605 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
11 Nov 86 p 10

[Commentary by Moshe Zaq: "The Iranian String"]

[Text] Hafiz al-Asad cannot divulge the details of indirect Israeli-Iranian deliberations on financial disputes involving a debt Iran owes a Swiss company owned by Israelis; yet the Syrian president can leak to the Beirut press details on the secret negotiations conducted between Khomeyni's men and envoys representing President Reagan on an arms-for-hostages deal. And he did precisely that.

Khomeyni's Iran is demanding vast sums of money from Israel in return for the oil supplied it by the shah, but Israel has come up with counterdemands on breaking oil deals, failing to honor contracts on the development of weapons, and more such things.

When it comes to direct suits, Iran is unable to force Israel to repay its debt, which Tehran maintains Jerusalem owes it; but when the issue is a suit filed by a Swiss company, Israel has no choice but to accept arbitration, which is what the contacts currently underway are about.

But Al-Asad is not interested in these indirect contacts; not so the secret visit to Tehran by Robert McFarlane, President Reagan's emissary. Al-Asad was afraid that this trip served to deprive him of an important bargaining chip, namely that of mediator between Washington and Tehran. While previously he had been lauded by the Reagan Administration for his mediation for the release of hostages in Lebanon, now, with the danger of political isolation of his country looming overhead, Iran is snatching from him the crown of mediator with the Shi'ite organizations in Lebanon, so that he could stand to lose the political fees he was hoping to collect as dues.

This is why Al-Asad blew the whistle on the Iranian-U.S. secret in a report in a pro-Syrian paper in Lebanon, which was the first to report on the secret visit of the U.S. envoy to Tehran.

Al-Asad's clever move was directed first and foremost at arousing internal dispute among Khomeyni's faithful and making them begin to argue whether or not business may be conducted with "the satan", as the United States is known in their country. Additionally, he was hoping to use this ploy to trigger some second thoughts among the Washington establishment on capitulation to terrorists, precisely at the very time the Administration was, in any case, discussing measures to be taken against Syria for its involvement in terrorism.

From this point of view, Al-Asad scored a success: He stirred up a dispute in Tehran and a commotion in Washington.

Even if Israel's name were left out of this American-Iranian deal, Israel could not have remained indifferent to events in its immediate vicinity.

The Lebanon war syndrome has left behind a residue in the form of separationist or isolationist tendencies among various circles in Israel, which shudder each time a report comes up on Israeli involvement in another part of the Middle East. Some have even shown discomfort over various disclosures of the involvement of Israeli weapons in hot spots all over the globe. Yet these trends cannot alter the geostrategic reality in the region. Although distanced from us, the Iran-Iraq war has a direct impact on Israel's security. And what befalls Iran after Khomeyni's demise will directly affect superpower relations in our region and will definitely impact on the Gulf war. The Iranian influence in Lebanon, feeding the Muslim fanaticism for a holy war for the liberation of Jerusalem, too, requires that Israel preempt this evil, especially since this scenario involves the U.S. ally, too.

At first the United States wanted to exploit Iraq's distress and make it effect a political shift. In this, it was assisted by Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Egypt, who stood fast at Iraq's side. Egypt sold Iraq Soviet arms and ammunition that were due to be replaced by U.S.-made equipment. Iraq, in turn, used the ports of Jordan and Saudi Arabia to receive these Soviet arms, and even tried to involve Israel in procuring its indirect support for the Iraqi endeavors:

— First, by appealing to Israel through Jordan with a request that it leave the Iraqi supply route that passes through Al-'Aqabah alone, although it passes close to the Israeli border.

— Second, by approaching it via the United States with a request that it guarantee not to attack the pipeline it was planning to lay all the way down to the Gulf of Elat, even though in various places it was expected to pass by the Israeli border.

In hindsight, it seems that these two requests were aimed at the U.S. public, which would hopefully be shown that Iraq is a serious country that tries to use peaceful and pleasant ways to reach settlements. That would form an image of a sane Iraq in juxtaposition to a crazy Iran. This gap in portrayals was meant to wipe out from people's recollection the basic fact that it was Iraq under Saddam Husayn that launched the war against Iran. Saddam Husayn assumed that the Iranian Army had grown weak following the revolution, and once he realized he was wrong, he began crying for help.

The two superpowers have agreed not to interfere in the Gulf war, but the Soviet Union had signed arms deals with Iraq, and this vouched for the continued Soviet-Iraqi link. The United States was consequently left without maneuvering space in Iraq.

On the other hand, the short string connecting to Iran did crop up. It was fastened to the hands of the U.S. hostages in Lebanon. And since the Syrian intelligence network is deployed all over Lebanon, Al-Asad knew exactly when and how to cut the other end of that string even shorter. He wished to make sure that the string, one end of which is tied to the Lebanese Al-Biqa' area, will not bypass Damascus. He therefore placed the mine at the doorstep to the initial contact between Tehran and Washington.

I have no intention of addressing the affair of the arms consignments that were allegedly flown from Israel to Iran. The evidence and reliability claimed by some U.S. papers notwithstanding, they tell some things and leave even more unclear. Their stories say nothing about the pertinent question of whether the Administration would violate instructions it had itself legislated, banning arms shipments to Iran, and risk ignoring its own declarations about not having anything at all to do with terrorists merely for a handful of American hostages.

What makes more sense is the thought that the motive behind the U.S. efforts in Tehran is the desire to crack open some "secret channel" for contacts with the people who are expected to succeed Khomeyni.

The war of succession is already flowing in the bloodstreams of the higher echelons in Tehran and every step that might be taken by one of the potential heirs immediately arouses the opposition of his rivals in the fight for the throne. It was this that mandated that contacts remain confidential. Indeed, they were not leaked by Washington or even Jerusalem; they were leaked through the Syrian hole.

The current upper echelons surrounding Khomeyni must deny any contact with the United States, not to mention Israel. Al-Asad, on the other hand, is interested in preserving the state of affairs — namely no contacts — between Tehran and Washington, for under those circumstances he can expect to see some profit by way of mediation. That is why he has been trying to blow up the bridges which the United States, and perhaps also Israel, have been trying to build to the Tehran of tomorrow, over the minefield in Damascus, and over Qom, Khomeyni's home town.

AL-FAJR on 'Failure' of Amman Conference

TA121908 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic
10 Nov 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Failure of the Development Conference in Amman"]

[Text] The international conference inaugurated the day before yesterday by King Husayn in Amman, in the presence of Arab, European, and American envoys, could have yielded great benefits for Jordan had the Amman government confined the work of this conference to Jordan, without involving the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Naturally this does not mean that we are against development in our occupied land. What we clearly mean is that we are against sidestepping the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, with regard to this issue. We are also against the political stance presented by the Jordanian Government in this conference, which according to Jordanian terminology includes "the two banks" of the Jordan River and which was put forward in the absence of the PLO and important Arab countries.

We affirm our support for development in fraternal Jordan, exactly as we do with regard to any other Arab country. But as things stand, Jordan has chosen to mix its political stands with its development projects, thereby bringing harm to these projects and to this conference in Amman. Many diplomats with various positions have confirmed the failure of this conference, due to a lack of joint Jordanian-Palestinian coordination, due to the position taken by the concerned Arab countries that were displeased with the suspension of this coordination, and due to the European Common Market countries' stance announced a few days ago in Brussels.

Truly sound development cannot be achieved, as we have reiterated many times, except by restoring coordination between Jordan and the PLO so as to create, by means of mutual will, successful inter-Arab relations. These relations can bring into effect an Arab common market, modeled after the European Common Market, as well as successful Arab-Western relations that necessarily, when coupled with Arab solidarity, will lead to the aspired development.

As for turning these facts into ringing slogans, divorced from the Arab centers of dispute and in the complete absence of the PLO, this will only bring more harm to the existing situation — harm that will be reflected in Jordan first and foremost.

AL-NAHAR Lauds King Husayn's 1 Nov Speech

TA101415 Jerusalem AL-NAHAR in Arabic
7 Nov 86 p 24

[Editorial: "A Reading of Hysayn's Speech"]

[Text] The speech with which King Husayn inaugurated the 4th ordinary session of the 10th parliament last Saturday, which he read from his throne, requires us to indulge in an evaluation of its contents.

King Husayn once again repeated the constants on which Jordanian policy regarding the Palestinian problem is based. With a frankness that depicts the Jordanian position, the king declared that the PLO is the sole representative of the Palestinian people and that Jordan is committed to the pan-Arab position adopted by the Rabat summit in 1974 and the Fes summit in 1982. However, with regard to the framework in which the Middle East problem must be debated, Jordan is still committed to an international conference attended by the Security Council and the concerned parties, including the PLO.

However, the king's words on the proposed development plan for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip were what made residents of the occupied territories happy. He referred to the need to learn from past mistakes as well as the need for the existence of an address for the development plan that will follow up and supervise the projects.

In the past our people have suffered from linking development projects with personalities, moods, and personal interests. Jordan's decisive rejection of approaches that consider the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as booty is a sincere national approach that expresses a pan-Arab policy, which sees support for Palestin-

ian steadfastness on our occupied land as a national responsibility, rather than paying lip service to the feelings of the occupied masses.

However, King Husayn's reference to the phenomenon whereby people change positions with a change in the situation is an appropriate reference. It is a call to those who are concerned about the homeland and are devoted to its land and people, appealing to them to rise to the level of the homeland's wounds and aspirations.

We, who are living under occupation, with its suffering, settlement, and unemployment, welcome the speech by the Jordanian monarch and are very pleased to see that Jordanian-Palestinian aspirations are united in constructive effort that will return to the land its Arabism and to the nation its identity.

Reportage on Start of Lome Franco-African Summit

Togo's Eyadema Interviewed

LD121135 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Interview with Togolese President Eyadema by special correspondent Edouard Dor on upcoming 13th Franco-African summit in Lome; date and place not specified — recorded]

[Excerpts][Dor] Mr President, in a few days you are going to host the 13th conference of French and African heads of state. How is Lome preparing to welcome them, and does the holding of this summit in your capital, following the event late September, represent an important event for you?

[Eyadema] At the 12th summit conference the heads of state paid us a great tribute by choosing Lome to host the 13th summit. Since then the Togolese people have begun to prepare seriously for this conference as, from the leadership down to the whole population of the country, we realize that it is an honor for our peers to have chosen our country.

Then there were the events which you know about. They took place during the night of 23 and 24 September, and everything has returned to normal, as you have been able to see: At the moment Togo is again living in peace and stability throughout our territory.

[Dor] Are you expecting specific results from this summit? Of course, these are informal conferences where no decisions are made on anything, but despite that do you not hope that this Lome conference will make decisions on a number of things, for example, security and terrorism in Africa?

[Eyadema] I think it will be a summit unlike the others. It will not be a routine summit, since if it is easy to destroy, it is not so easy to rebuild. And particularly in the African Continent, which, for more than a quarter of a century, has achieved political independence; political independence is not a fact in itself. Real independence is economic independence. But we cannot achieve economic independence without peace, stability, and security. For some time now we ourselves, particularly in Togo over the last year, our country's capital has been shaken by bombs. And this has not only been in Togo, because in August we seized two suitcases of explosives, and according to our information other suitcases were destined for other countries, which I call realistic, peaceful, and stable countries. There is a desire to destabilize them by any means. So I think this summit will have to look closely at the problem of terrorism in the world — not only in Europe, as we are used to seeing it — but also now in Africa and the African Continent too [words indistinct].

[Dor] How can an African country like yours fight terrorism?

[Eyadema] In August 1985 people started to shake our country with bombs, and since then we have doubled our vigilance at every level — by searching, because before we did not search. And also by trying to [words indistinct] information everywhere. This year what happened: In the attack by terrorist commandos during the night of 23-24 September, we took 20 prisoners. One died in hospital as the result of his injuries. There are 19 left now. One of the terrorists asked to talk to me urgently. He insisted. I received him. And, spontaneously, he said to me: The statement I want to make, Mr President, is that I beg you to consider me as your child. I said to him: I am listening. He said: I am the one who came to plant the bomb at party headquarters during the night of 16-17 August 1985. And I am saying that on that night there were three bombs: one at the Hotel du 2 Fevrier and another at SONACOM [national trade company]. Was it not [word indistinct] who planted the two other bombs? He said no. And he then cited the names of the two other comrades who were questioned by the police, and they too admitted it. It was thus that we (?traced) all the terrorists; all those who planted bombs in 1985 are in police (?custody). They have all confessed. They came to attack our country, and some of them are Togolese, but their relatives have stayed in Ghana. They were born in Ghana, but they are only of Togolese origin. But there are others in neighboring countries. There are Ghanaians, people from Burkina, from everywhere. And so, at the moment, they are all under arrest.

[Dor] Following the incidents of September, Ghana and Burkina were blamed. At the moment, what is the state of your relations with those two countries and with their heads of state?

[Eyadema] Togo did not accuse any country, neither Ghana nor Burkina Faso. But we know one thing: The prisoners we took that night freely told us when they were recruited, how they were recruited, and who trained them in the Ghanaian military camps. After that they went to complete their training in Burkina Faso. So it is not we who are accusing the two countries: The prisoners themselves did so. They know how and where they went to attack Togo.

[Dor] But the fact that these attackers were trained in Ghana and in Burkina Faso, must, all the same, have had a cooling effect on the relations between Togo and these two countries.

[Eyadema] Togo just wants to live in peace, in peace with its neighbors, in peace with everyone. We attach great importance to the peace, stability, and the security of our country, and we also want the same for others. But at the moment, what has happened? The Central Committee met and made the following decision: We are not going to start a debate at any level, but we asked the Entente Council to come, and it came to carry out an enquiry into what happened. ANAD [Agreement on Non-Aggression and Defense Assistance] will come to do the same thing. President Babangida of Nigeria who gave us support, moral support, in this business, will also send a mission of enquiry, in his capacity as incumbent chairman of the Economic Community of West African States. And the OAU will also send a mission of enquiry, quite simply to draw up the records, so that people know what happened. But we do not want to start a debate (?in the light of anything new at all). [passage omitted]

[Dor] Mr President. Five African countries have resumed relations with Israel. Togo is among the possibles. Do you intend, are you ...

[Eyadema interrupts] People have mentioned Togo. I can't see why they talk about Togo when we have not decided; we have

never thought about this problem. We are to [words indistinct] the congress at the end of November. I do not decide alone; neither the cabinet, nor [words indistinct], so it will be the congress which will freely decide if we must renew our diplomatic relations with Israel, as in 1973 Togo made the decision to break its diplomatic relations with Israel. It was not because we had a problem with Israel, but it was quite simply out of solidarity with Egypt, an OAU member-state. So as soon as Egypt renewed with the (?state) of Israel [words indistinct]. We suspended our relations with Israel because of [words indistinct] with Egypt. Now Egypt has renewed relations: The congress has to decide if we have to renew links or not. [passage omitted]

Eyadema Receives Delegates

AB121650 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Excerpts] General Gnassingbe Eyadema, RPT [Rally of the Togolese People] founding chairman and president of the Republic, this morning granted audiences to several foreign delegations in Lome to attend the 13th Franco-African heads of state summit. The meetings took place in the private apartment of President Eyadema at the 2 February Hotel.

The first personality to be received at 1005 was Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, who is representing President Mubarak at the Lome summit. He delivered a message from his head of state to President Eyadema. [passage omitted]

The second personality to be received by the man of 13th February was Jean-Louis Gervil-Yambala, CAR minister of state in charge of economy and finance, who is representing President Andre Kolingba at the 13th Franco-African summit. He was bearer of several written messages from his head of state to Gen Eyadema. Komlan Alipui, Central Committee member and minister of finance and economy, was present at the audience. [passage omitted]

The third audience was granted to Marcelino dos Santos, vice president of Mozambique. At the end of his meeting with the RPT founding chairman, the Mozambican vice president made the following statement to the press.

[Begin Dos Santos recording] Allow me first of all to express our gratitude to President Eyadema, the RPT, and the people of Togo for their sympathy on the occasion of the painful event of the death of our president, Samora Moises Machel. [passage omitted] We have just been received by President Eyadema, to whom we delivered a message from our President Chissano. This is why we are here, but I must add that we will also participate in the 13th Franco-African summit. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Mozambique's Dos Santos Comments

AB121344 Lome Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Delegations to the 13th Franco-African heads of state summit have begun arriving in our capital. One such delegation is the Mozambican delegation headed by Marcelino dos Santos, vice chairman of Frelimo and of the government. Mr dos Santos, who arrived in Lome at about 1630, was welcomed upon arrival at the airport by Barry Moussa Barque, Political Bureau member and minister of equipment, mines, and posts and telecommunications.

After receiving a bouquet of flowers presented by a young girl, the Mozambican vice president listened to the national anthems in the company of Minister Barque. He then inspected an honor guard mounted by a detachment of the paracommando group under the command of Major Fiati. The leader of the Mozambican delegation later enjoyed a show presented by members of the Lome activist group who danced and sang in his honor and for the continuation of the cooperation between Togo and Mozambique. The Mozambican vice president said in an interview that he was happy and moved by this warm welcome and expressed the gratitude of the people of Mozambique for the sympathy shown them during the tragic death of President Samora Machel. Mr dos Santos then expressed what the Franco-African summit represents for Mozambique and what his country expects from it.

[Begin Dos Santos recording] In the first place, on behalf of our party and of the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, I would like to say that we are very happy today to be on Togolese soil here in Lome to attend the Franco-African summit. Also as we are in Togo, I would like to express our sincere graitude to the people of Togo, their government, and to President Eyadema for the friendship and sympathy they have shown toward our people and our country during the accident that took the life of our president, Comrade Samora Moise Machel.

As you know, for several years now, we have been attending this summit as invited guests and to us, the objective is to use this meeting as a means of developing bonds of friendship and cooperation with African countries and also with France. [passage omitted]

Today, the fundamental issues are those of the liberation of our continent. We have been experiencing very difficult situations, especially in South Africa and Namibia. To us these are very important issues and they need to be reaffirmed, and the heads of state of Africa and France and all the participants in this summit will certainly need once again to reaffirm their solidarity with the people of southern Africa in their struggle against apartheid and with the people of Namibia in their struggle against South African colonialism. [passage omitted]

At this summit, we have come to make known Mozambique's experience and contribution toward the liberation of our continent and also for the development of friendly relations between Mozambique and France; cooperation between Mozambique and all African countries; cooperation between Mozambique and the French Republic. This is what this Franco-African summit means to us. This is the message of friendship and solidarity and cooperation that we have brought to this summit. This is the sentiment of gratitude of our people and our party — Frelimo — and of the government to the people of Togo, their government, and particularly President Eyadema. [end recording]

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Addresses Annual Governors Meeting

LD121249 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1936 GMT 11 Nov 86

[President Chadli Bendjedid's address to the final session of the annual meeting of the governors on 11 November in Algiers — recorded]

[Excerpts] It pleases me to meet you today within the framework of [word indistinct] which we commenced together years ago. [passage omitted]

When we talk with the officials of the executive institutions, at any level, I say to you: You (?are not) elected. You are the cadres of the state; you defend the state. Who else would defend the state? Within the framework of law, naturally. If the representatives of the state, from the level of the municipality on up, did not defend the interest of the state, then who would? In the past there were certain phenomena which became widespread and unfortunately they became (?intrinsic) to Algerian society. When an interest of the state is at issue, they said this concerns the (?bey), [archaic term for ruler] and this concerns the government. Perhaps there were reasons behind these negative phenomena. Perhaps they stemmed from historic things before the revolution; during the revolution we were pushing the Algerian society and people and mobilizing them against the ruling regime of that time, against the state, and against the bey, because it was a foreign government and a foreign bey. Now that we have gained independence, we try to explain matters and arrange them so that Algerian society understands that the foreign bey and government are no more. It is the Algerian Government, the Algerian state, the state of the Algerian people, which works for the prosperity of the Algerian people and society. Unfortunately, we are still suffering from this phenomenon. Although there are some loyal people and strugglers, even simple citizens see some negative phenomena and try to end [as heard]. Why does this sabotage occur? They see something harmful to the interests of the state, and they say, this is none of our business; this concerns the bey and the government. Unfortunately, we must speak of this. This is the reason that all the officials have a role and a responsibility in this field. Everyone, from the officials of the state and party machine to the national press, has a role in fighting this dangerous phenomenon, this negative phenomenon. When we speak of the commitment of all the officials of the party and state, we do not mean the commitment to the options, but we mean commitment to the word of truth. One should speak frankly and courageously. I even used a certain word with the party governors; I said: I am not asking you, I am ordering you to speak frankly to the people within the framework of law. Because if one abandons, or does not defend the interest of the state within the framework of law, we will consider him not committed. Not that he is not committed to this or that person. I do not ask the loyal cadres and activists to commit themselves to individuals, including me. I would like to create traditions. I would like all of us to respect the law. When we adopt a law and ratify it, at any level, we must defend it, whatever the circumstances and difficulties might be.

In this field we tried to facilitate your mission and give you legal authorities and also resources. We carried out reforms in the administrative field, at both the central and local levels. This is what we call an organigram [organization program] which we began applying at the municipal level. We must deepen and broadly apply this principle by 1987. In 1987 there will be no place for independent endeavor outside these laws and organizations. In the future, even the budget will be determined through the so-called organigram. We should know exactly the number of persons who work at the municipal, constituency, provincial, and central levels. In the future, the planning and the financial aspects, the budget itself will be planned on this basis. We are not talking about organizing only our institutions at the local level, but also the national companies, even at the level of ministries. At the level of ministries we have drawn up an organigram, and adjusted the matter. When I talked about the organigram, the people thought we meant the governor or this or that manager, and that this was the organigram. Or, this or that ministry; there is this minister or those directors, and this was the organigram. This is not the organigram. We have to know exactly the administration of the organizations, from top to bottom, even the simplest worker in the administrative and party structures, and then we will know in advance when we plan for the budget. To manage the budget we have to know the costs.

We are given these data in approximations. The word "approximately" should not be heard in any institution. Approximately is no more. Finished. However, if anyone is not able to play this role and work hard, we will not force him. He should leave his place to others who are able to do it. The march must continue, and no one should stop it. Anyone who wants to march in this direction, only for the benefit of the homeland, will be supported and assisted and will have legal protection. Anyone who will not work in this direction, and will not work seriously, whether in the political or administrative fields, will not be one of us. [passage omitted]

We have to say that we should review the missions of the organizations that have become parasites on the efforts of the province, the municipality, or the state. We have to consider whether they really need to be preserved. Then we should give them attention and organize them. It is absolutely impossible to continue to escape and to refuse to face reality, and not to have enough courage to deal with these organizations. If it is necessary, we should dissolve these organizations and get it over and done with. As for certain industrial, municipal, or provincial organizations, they were judged according to their projects which were rejected by some national organization or other. One must not demand that they do something which they cannot do and then hold them responsible for the failure. I do not agree with brother officials who assign them a heavy burden and cause them to suffer problems and become losing organizations. When this happens, the officials of the local organization shoulder the responsibility. We must strike a balance. But to assign them a burden they cannot shoulder, and then not have the province or the state help them, this is unacceptable. Therefore, we cannot assign them a responsibility which they cannot shoulder 100 percent. Therefore, we say that the local organizations or contractors, which are living on the efforts of others, should be reviewed, and we should dissolve these organizations, or perhaps

merge the best of them and create strong organizations which have resources and which could face up to all difficulties.

If there are problems concerning the legal or administrative side for the organizations, we must review them. If there are some bureaucratic or administrative impediments from which these organizations suffer, then we should review your standards and the standards of (?the Interior Ministry). We should not let these small organizations suffer from bureaucracy. If necessary we should review this legal side for the organizations. [passage omitted]

We must give local institutions some freedom in managing their affairs and, naturally, we must let them deal directly with banks if they need bank loans [words indistinct]. The same applies to planning; governors should lay down a planning program and all local authorities must respect and be bound by it. [passage indistinct] [passage omitted]

Brothers, they talk about planning. All right, I wish we could at least control and plan for land that belongs to the state. At least we should control this. Planning [words indistinct] of the private sector. Those who have 5 or 10 hectares and were told 1/2 hectare for planting potatoes, 1/2 for lentils, and 1/2 for ... Let them plant whatever they like or want. The main thing is to increase production. And when production rises, prices fall, and when prices fall, who will benefit? The consumer and the citizen. [passage omitted]

Local officials at governorate levels must concentrate on some strategic sectors. For me, these must be things that are directly linked with the society: social problems, problems from which the citizen is suffering, such as the housing issue. [words indistinct] the idea that this is a national problem. I have never heard anyone say that this is a national problem. There is no national problem; it is a local problem. The problem is one of governorates. [passage omitted]

The same applies to the problem of water: a pressing problem, too, like the housing problem. One must work hard and try to make an effort to somehow minimize it; we cannot say a 100 percent solution, because that is not possible. The water problem is not one that can be resolved in 2 or 3 years. Sometimes I do not agree with some brothers who talk or perhaps write about the water problem and how there is no water, for example. One has to be realistic. When one writes or talk, things are easy. I am not criticizing brother journalists, but I am saying openly that I am not addressing this to the national press; on the contrary I always encourage them and tell them to talk about negative things, but also to talk about positive things. I am one of those who believe in constructive criticism, but when we talk about water I know that the problem is not an easy one. However, you are able to [word indistinct] at least refrain temporarily until we finish building the dams which are being constructed here and there. We do not want to make a statement to you and all citizens that Algeria's problems will end in a particular year. We cannot deploy this kind of demagogic policy, but we can say [word indistinct] I believe that pressures would be eased off Algiers in the coming year, and the same applies to other towns such as [word indistinct] and Constantine. [passage omitted]

Another matter which governors should concentrate on is the building of roads; opening roads in rural areas in particular. Towns must not leave you behind and one remains... [Benjedid changes thought] Improving the environment, including roads and highways in principal towns; this is right and good, but we must not forget that there are citizens in the rural areas and in the mountains who are deprived of many things — roads and electricity. These points must be your main concern, along with looking after other municipalities, not just the center of the governorates. You must look after them if you really do not want citizens from rural areas or other municipalities to storm at you and build shantytowns around big towns [words indistinct] [passage omitted]

We are saying that brothers must plan, even for housing projects and their distribution in governorates. If some people need housing and they are in towns, all right; tell them there are no houses here but we will give you a house in another municipality or next to the town. All right, if you want to go, please do. If you really need it; if he really needs a house, he will accept this. Those who do not accept, have no need. Consequently, we can create some balance at the national level. I have talked and persisted on this subject because it is a serious phenomenon. When we do not pay attention to rural areas [words indistinct]. When the state and its representatives at governorate levels do not go to the inhabitants of rural areas, the inhabitants of rural areas will go to them. [passage omitted]

Regarding the issue of housing, chaotic building, and illegal residents in the agricultural sector: We have talked about this subject many times, and we shall talk about it today and tomorrow. A problem like this is serious, especially the chaotic building. [passage omitted] This is a serious phenomenon. But this phenomenon has not ended; regretably, I have to warn governors and those concerned. Some measures have to be adopted and you must shoulder your responsibilities. You are the protectors of the state law, protectors of the state. Pronounce the word of justice and it does not matter whether people like it or not; this is the law. If the state representative does not protect the law, who will? We see some palaces, not even villas, palaces are built in some agricultural areas [word indistinct] [passage omitted]

Palaces are being built in farms, in the middle of farms, model farms or self-sufficiency farms; and then you do not hear a whimper from anyone and no measures are taken. If we keep quiet about this phenomenon... [changes thought] Although we always talk about [word indistinct] because people always have the opportunity to see these areas, areas which when people visit them their hearts break, as they say. [sentence as heard] Land such as this invaded by [word indistinct] and none of the local authorities say anything; from the municipality to the party to the [word indistinct] to all the authorities which represent this state; no one makes a whimper. [passage omitted]

Regarding illegal residents, whose number is large, this subject must be studied and you must find ways of solving it. All right, some governors and governorates have taken some measures and [word indistinct] some land toward some municipalities or villages and given land to the people to (?cultivate). Why should they move out of areas or residences which belong to state farms? There are also some old farms [words indistinct] and through this

people got together and repaired a large number of them. Another group may create a village and specify its boundaries and register it in their name; at least they [words indistinct] [passage omitted]

Perhaps there is a great deal of talk about the subject of food items and [word indistinct]. This is another point to which you must pay attention. One must pay attention in particular to essential items for the citizens, such as building materials and medicine. Perhaps the (?distribution) of medicine is not organized at the central level [words indistinct] Every institution has its special budget. All right, you may not have direct responsibility, but you have an income and a role to play before officials. When there are problems, who should be responsible? Those who are responsible at hospitals and other places must [word indistinct] and they must shoulder their responsibilities. [passage omitted]

We would like to point out some issues which are, I believe, important for clarification only. We said before that the duty of the state must be toward strategic sectors, because the state is not capable of or prepared to be everywhere: managing the cafe, the cinema, small hotels, and others things. We said that these must be managed by people. [words indistinct] what they need, such as houses, schools, and other things. But leave these to people who have a desire to invest their money; encourage them and let them [words indistinct] We say this openly; there is no doubt about this. We are not prepared to manage them. However, I have heard that in some governorates they are thinking about building things such as cinemas and other facilities. I asked, brothers, why? Why this policy of running to the front? Why should we make a mistake here and after that [words indistinct] and make the same mistake? Cinemas were being ignored and they all run at a loss. We made a decision and said [words indistinct] [passage omitted]

This, in essence, is what I wanted to talk about, but in general terms. However, the negative phenomena have many points; perhaps I talked about some of them, but there are other things which might have escaped me. But there is another phenomenon: The number of mosques, which are built here and there, and the provinces are temporarily finishing them... [changes thought] But all the provinces are demanding the Ministry of Religious Affairs to be responsible for the employees of these mosques.

Frankly, I have no problem with this. I am faithful and I am a Muslim, and nobody can cause me problems. But they [word indistinct] do not cause you problems, not in the name of Islam, not in the name of socialism, and not in the name of any philosophy. Do not let them cause you problems. What would they say about us? [words indistinct] They said, let us do this; then they said, what would the religious leaders say? If one has this complex — one of the officials in the field — what can he say, that is the end, the end of the world. Every time one does something, you change all his calculations. You have no right to change his calculations. We apply the laws and directives of the state. Anyone who blames you is blaming those who adopted the decision, including me. I said the governors should end the demagogic policies, and also the municipalities, because they investigate everyone who applies to build a mosque [words indistinct]. We are believers and Muslims, but man is no ... [changes thought] Should man shoulder more than he can bear? If we built a mosque but then did not supply it with the necessary facilities and made it into a den for some bad elements, then we should not have built it. Let us manage the existing things, and if they were really not sufficient then we can make a program for the future. But nobody can cause me problems, not in the name of Islam, and not in the name of socialism.

Therefore, I said it before and I say it to you now. I said: The demagogic policies of the provinces and municipalities — which is whenever they receive an application to build a mosque they agree — there should be planning even in this field. Even if one cannot find a mosque he can pray in his house. What is this hypocrisy? I do not believe in this religion of external appearances. The religion of insistence on appearances [words indistinct] believer or Muslim. They pretend in the name of Islam and show that they are Muslims, while they are hypocrites. [applause]

Islam is in the heart and not in appearances. In the heart, and everyone will meet his maker and will account for his actions on his own. God will not judge us as a group. He will judge everyone according to his work. Yes we are Muslims, and we have adopted initiatives concerning this ethical, political, educational, and religious side by adding some courses, even in educational institutions and others. This is faith, not hypocrisy. Some elements and groups are closed-minded, they (?misunderstand) Islam. They harm Islam more than they benefit it. They harm it by their conceptions and their interpretation of some of the things while they do not understand them. They harm Islam more than they benefit it. Therefore, no one can give us a complex. [passage omitted]

I believe in the practical objective policies. Nothing to benefit me. I talk about the national private sector and attending to it because I believe that it helps the state and saves it money and many problems end. It even contributes to employment for the Algerians.

When I talk about this subject, some talk about the gains and retreat. Therefore I say, the instructions are clear and the directives are clear and the laws are clear, and you are the servants of this state. This includes us; we are the servants of the laws of the state. All right, we are not the servants of persons. I do not believe ... [changes thought] In the political leadership we want to build a state of legitimate institutions, a state governed by laws. If we do not respect the laws then we present them to the Parliament of the People's National Assembly, [words indistinct] these laws. Why should we present them? Thank God, the laws are clear, and the directives and instructions are clear. Clearer than that, we say our word frankly to everyone, so that everyone can hear it. We do not say it secretly. We are not asking you to hide it, but we tell you to go and tell it. We tell you this is the direction, and you only have to keep on in that direction. You are protected by law, and your authority is clear, and you are the servants of the state, the servants of the Algerian state, the servants of the Algerian revolution, within the framework of laws. Therefore you have no problems with this. [passage omitted]

But the elements which want to hamper the efforts of the state, or to engage us in marginal problems — we shall never treat them leniently. On this occasion, we do not want to talk about the Constantine problems. I mentioned the figures, and Al-Haj Y'ala

mentioned the figure of the students. I mentioned this figure with the governors and at the university in 1980, when evaluating the situation at the extraordinary congress. There were only 57,000, and, within a few years, we reached the figure of 200,000. This figure alone gives an indication of the size of the state budget allocated to the administration of those 200,000 and the institutions at which they study, including student grants and others. But this is not in keeping with our view on the state productive policy. We believe in dependence on man, the educated man, the formed man. We have exerted significant efforts in the various fields. The number of schools and institutions which were built [words indistinct]. But there are some wicked elements, and behind them some elements hostile to the Algerian revolution [words indistinct]. Under a cover of some sort they caused problems and this of course (?harms) the reputation of Algeria directly or indirectly. [words indistinct] What are the things that they raised? What are the problems? Under the pretext that food at the university is not good [words indistinct]. Is this worth all this chaos? [words indistinct] the materials which were added to the secondary school curriculum in relation to the religious and the political aspects. There are hostile elements. I say, and this is regrettably a fact [words indistinct] when some youths are asked about the history of their country — the modern history, not the distant one — show ignorance of this. Some of them even do not know the date of independence, they do not know what is the day of independence, they do not know the date and the month of the independence day. In other words, they are ignorant of the history of the martyrs, or, at least , of some of the known ones. They are ignorant of the history of Algeria in general. The effort exerted by the state, and the huge sums which we always mention in relation to education or the economic sector and other sectors — when some questions are asked concerning this, many of the Algerian youths are found to be ignorant. But when some talk about the history of others, there are people who know it, they know it by heart. This is not an (?exaggeration). This is a dangerous phenomenon. We can say that this phenomenon is indicative of a lack of belief or trust in belonging to this nation, to this people. When one turns his back on history and refuses to study and know his own history, and when he turns his back on his spiritual and civil heritage, one asks the question: What is the intention? But sometimes, there are some elements in some secondary schools who took part in the strike even what [words indistinct] and the strike was against adding this item, the spiritual or the religious aspect, to the curriculum. Thus the objective was political, no more, no less. We say we imposed all these conditions; perhaps at times we are the cause for the spoiling of a group in society by providing all these conditions. We did all this out of our [words indistinct] we said this deprivation which the Algerian people had lived in for years, almost a century and a half... [changes thought] We must provide education and put all capabilities at the disposal of our sons, because an educated people, a formed people, is difficult to subdue, whether politically, economically, or politically. But perhaps this had a negative aspect, and I fear that if we bring up this generation, the youth, the (?cotton) generation, when tomorrow a disaster strikes, it will weep, like some other people, if an aggression against it takes place [words indistinct]. I fear for the November generation. If yesterday, ... [changes thought] We do not want to confuse people by talking about the November generation because we are part of it, thus we refer to this only as an example, but I fear tomorrow, in our presence or absence a disaster will hit us, regardless of its size, and we will then weep and [word indistinct] like the others. [words indistinct] we have always depended on ourselves, and this we proved by the liberation revolution, the November 1954 revolution. We began with simple capabilities and relied on ourselves. Sometimes people say that some of the people who took part in the Algerian revolution were foreigners. This is not true. Algerians were the ones who died, who used to administer their internal and external affairs. [passage omitted]

We are confident in the future, and we are preparing a meeting of the cadres of the state and the party at the end of year in order to evaluate our activity and the result of the year's effort within the framework of the (?second) 5-year plan. And I want the coming meeting to draw up a real evaluation and come out with a program of action based on the shortcomings which we notice here and there and try to amend matters in order to facilitate the tasks for all the people in more order and more clarity. [passage omitted]

This is what I wanted to refer to and I say to you that the task is difficult and the stage is also difficult and the problems are many, but the will is strong. What is requested from you as representatives of the state and the government at the base is to feel your responsibilities in all fields and also feel the hopes which the political leadership places in you. [passage omitted]

I hope we meet soon. Thanks and peace be upon you. [applause]

Moroccan Report on Student Unrest in Algeria

LD121408 Rabat MAP in English 1241 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Algiers, Nov 12 (MAP) — Algerian authorities have operated several arrests following the violent students demonstrations that shook the Algerian eastern town of Constantine from last Saturday to Tuesday.

The center of the town has been completely devastated and the local headquarters of the ruling party "The National Liberation Front," the bureau of the official news agency "APS" and several state-owned companies, banks, and public establishments have been ransacked.

Last Saturday, students took to the streets to claim an improvement of their living and working conditions. They were joined by secondary schools pupils who protested the introduction of new subjects in the baccalaureat exams.

The demonstrators invaded the center and the suburbs of the city, sacked dozens of shop-windows, and destroyed or burnt down several buses and cars.

The police forces had to use teargas grenades, water cannons, and dogs to scatter the demonstrators.

56 Sentenced for Rioting

LD131111 Paris International Service in French 0100 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] In Algeria, 56 people have been sentenced to prison terms of between 2 and 8 years following the violent demonstrations in Constantine over 3 days.

Council of Ministers Examines Economy 12 Nov

LD131105 Algiers APS in English 1001 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Algiers, 13/11/86 (APS) — The Council of Ministers met yesterday under the chairmanship of Mr Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic, FLN Party secretary general in Algiers. After an expose of the prime minister on the governmental activities, the Council of Ministers examined the annual report of the execution of the national plan for 1985. In the light of the new characteristics of the international economic context, the Council of Ministers noted that actions carried out in the frame of the annual plan for 1985 worked towards the scheduled objectives.

Regarding the general balances of economy, the objective reached by the growth of the gross national product enabled to maintain imports of goods and services at the level of 1984, while guaranteeing the achievements of investments scheduled thanks to a better utilization of the existing potential of production.

Concerning the external balances, the objectives reached enabled to face the unsteadiness of the export receipts through a limitation of imports of products necessary to the functioning and the development of economy. [sentence as received] In the field of investment, the carrying out of the 1985 annual plan was characterized by the reduction of the report to the external capacities. In the field of employment, actions of the annual plan for 1985 contributed to the creation of more than 120,000 new jobs. The Council of Ministers further examined the results of the execution of the general programme of external trade for 1986 and defined the great lines of the one proposed for 1987. Carrying on its works, the Council of Ministers examined and approved a draft bill on the African Charter on the Human and People's Rights.

LIBYA

Tripoli Supports Saudi Initiative on Oil Prices

LD121451 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] A source at the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has made the following statement:

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah supports King Fahd's initiative at the oil price committee's meeting to set the price of oil at $20 per barrel [figure as heard] and adhere to the official price endorsed by OPEC which is $28 per barrel, in accordance with the organization's decisions.

It is important in this respect that all OPEC members should adhere to this unified price.

The Libyan oil secretary left (?today) for Ecuador to participate in the meeting of the prices committee, and he will reassert this position.

It is worth noting that the Great Jamahiriyah has previously demanded at all OPEC meetings the need to set the price of oil, especially at the last two OPEC meetings. The Great Jamahiriyah, while stressing its position, urges OPEC member-states and oil producing countries to control production to meet market needs, because the policy of flooding the market has greatly harmed all oil producing countries, particularly the organizations' member-countries. The largest quantity of oil is being exported in exchange for the smallest returns, constituting squandering of oil wealth. As a result of this policy, the number of rich people has increased and industrial countries have benefited by 70 billion pounds sterling at the expense of OPEC member-states.

Reports on Goukouni, Intervention in Chad Denied

LD121247 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1155 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Al-Harith [November] (JANA) — The Libyan Arab People's Bureau in Paris has declared that there is no truth whatsoever in Western news agency and media reports regarding the fate of GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] Prime Minister Goukouni Oueddei and alleged intervention of the Great Jamahiriyah in northern Chad.

In a statement issued in Paris yesterday, the bureau said: We in the Great Jamahiriyah have grown accustomed to hearing such fabricated reports and to the attempts to implicate Libya in matters it has no connection with.

The Libyan Arab People's Bureau in Paris reaffirmed that the Great Jamahiriyah has no Armed Forces in Chad and that the reports reiterated by the Western media about Libyan intervention in northern Chad are completely unfounded.

It added that in regard to reports which speak of a rebellion against the GUNT prime minister, we cannot comment on the situation or say that Goukouni Oueddei is still leader of the People's Armed Forces or not.

The statement emphasized that the battles raging between the factions led by Goukouni and those attached to the Democratic Revolutionary Council led by Acheick ibn Oumar are not at all as conveyed by the Western news agencies and media, but are, on the contrary, connected with rifts within the faction led by Goukouni. It added that these rifts are caused by some of the leaders of the People's Armed Forces, namely Goukouni Ghayth, Musa Sughi, and Muhammad 'Isa.

The Libyan Arab People's Bureau in Paris said that battles broke out in Faya Largeau between elements led by the above mentioned persons and elements close to Goukouni Oueddei and battles also broke out recently in Fada between the Revolutionary Democratic Council forces and the People's Armed

Forces, and Goukouni Oueddei may have been wounded during an uprising attempt by elements of the People's Armed Forces. According to reports reaching us, the majority of the responsible officials of the People's Armed Forces have joined other factions.

The Libyan Arab People's Bureau in Paris said in conclusion that all the necessary measures have been taken to ensure protection of Goukouni Oueddei in Libyan territory. It added that information available to it indicates that consultations are currently under way for the formation of a new transitional government in Chad.

U.S. Using EC Countries as Political 'Pawn'

LD121701 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] A responsible source at the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison announced that the Great Jamahiriyah has decided to stop importing arms from EC countries that signed the decision to impose sanctions on the brotherly Syrian Arab Republic at a meeting held the day before yesterday. In a statement to JANA, the source urged all other Arab countries to adopt a similar measure in solidarity with Syria. More details in the following report:

The Great Jamahiriyah has voiced its full solidarity and absolute support for the Syrian Arab people since the scheming of the conspiracy currently being hatched against her by enemies of the Arab nation in Washington, London, and occupied Palestine began. This solidarity was embodied in practical measures, including the banning of British air transportation planes from Libyan airspace and airports after the announcement by the government of the U.S. stationary aircraft carrier, Britain, that it was adopting measures against Syrian Airlines planes and the passengers traveling aboard them.

The pressure directed against Syria widened with the West European countries (?criticizing) Greece, which adopted an objective and honorable position by refusing to sign the EC foreign ministers' statement. They met in London the day before yesterday, deciding to impose what was termed as sanctions, including the banning of arms sales to Syria and the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, on the basis of its pan-Arab role and its declared policies of defending the interests of the Arab nation. In effect, the EC foreign ministers decided to deprive their countries of the large benefits they received as a result of the arms trade with Libya. If this position constitutes a natural, objective, and balanced reaction to what has been adopted against Syria, the other side of the coin reveals that the Arab nation is capable of imposing sanctions on those countries that are determined to sacrifice their vital interests for the sake of a colonialist policy that serves the interests of others.

The Western European countries that have pushed their policies to be utilized for Washington and Tel Aviv should realize that what currently exists on the horizons of international politics is quite different from the situation that existed during the period of colonialism. The dreams of recapturing the past are doomed to failure not just becuse of the Arab nation's confrontation and resistance, but also because the United States, which is trying to appoint itself world policeman, has withdrawn from the West European countries the role of having the strongest influence in the region. On this basis Washington regards West Europe as nothing more than a pawn on the board of international politics whose role will not come until the last round.

Its own political morality will not prevent the United States from hurling this pawn into the center of hell the minute it believes that would suit its whims and interests. Only as a reminder, it is worth pointing out what has been repeatedly reported in recent years on the possibility of a limited nuclear war in which Europe would be the main arena. However, what has been established is that the Arab nation will be stronger for having faced the conspiracies that are being hatched around it and that its masses and revolutionary forces will remain fully alert wherever the threat may be.

Second Round of Talks With Tunisia in Geneva

LD111426 Kuwait KUNA in English 1143 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Geneva, Nov 11 (KUNA) — Officials from Libya and Tunisia have held a second round of talks in Switzerland aimed at resolving their dispute provoked by departure of thousands of Tunisian workers 15 months ago.

A spokesman at the diplomatic mission of the Libyan Jamahiriyah told KUNA that it was not clear yet whether there would be more meetings in the near future.

The talks, which were held last week, "were going in the right direction," he commented.

The five-strong Libyan team in the discussions had now returned home to report the outcome of their contacts with officials from Tunis, he noted. The dispute had arisen in August last year when the Tunisian authorities said that many of the 30,000 Tunisian workers told to leave Libya that month had been obliged to return home without all of their possessions and funds. Also, the Tunis government charged, financial benefits owed to Tunisian workers from payments made in Libya for such things as pension contributions had not been repatriated.

Reconciliation talks started here in September, following an initiative taken by the head of the International Labour Office, Francis Blanchard.

At the end of that first round of talks diplomats here had said that both sides had displayed a willingness to resolve the problem, and that if this could be achieved it would be a significant step towards the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Nigerian Foreign Minister on 'Solid' Relations

LD130050 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0015 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Nigerian Foreign Minister Bolaji Akinyemi has affirmed that relations between the Great Jamahiriyah and Nigeria are solid and excellent. In a statement to JANA made on his arrival

at Tripoli International Airport with a delegation accompanying him last night, he said the Great Jamahiriyah has firm revolutionary stands in Africa, and for this reason we have to meet to exchange views, coordinate positions, and ensure more consultation. He added: We in Nigeria are interested in the position of the Great Jamahiriyah in regard to the development of the situation in the Arab region, Africa, and the world.

Concluding his statement, he voiced his joy and that of the delegation accompanying him in visiting the Great Jamahiriyah.

MAURITANIA

Ould Taya Receives Tunisian, Romanian Ministers

AB121008 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Head of State Colonel Maaouiya Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya yesterday received in audience Tunisian Foreign Minister Hedi Mabrouk and the Romanian deputy minister for food industries.

With the Tunisian foreign minister the talks centered on bilateral cooperation, the international political situation, notably in the Maghrebian area; while the Romanian minister brought a message from President Nicolae Ceausescu to his Mauritanian counterpart. The two men also discussed bilateral issues.

Tunisian Minister Departs, Communique Issued

AB121946 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Tunisian Foreign Minister Hedi Mabrouk left Nouakchott this morning following a 3-day visit to our country. The Tunisian guest was seen off by Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih, CMSN member and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, accompanied by [name indistinct], permanent secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; His Excellency Abdelhaye Segheier, Tunisian ambassador to Nouakchott; and other high-ranking officials. In an interview, the Tunisian foreign minister drew the conculsions of his visit to [name indistinct].

[Begin Mabrouk recording] [passage indistinct], Mauritania, by its actions, occupies a privileged place in my heart. First and foremost, this is due to the quality of [words indistinct]. [passage indistinct]

Mauritania is particularly important to Tunisians. As you know, President Bourguiba has a great affection for Mauritanians. [passage omitted] Together, we are embarking solidly on a major economic, cultural, social, and political cooperation project and I know that [words indistinct] [end recording]

Before his departure, Mr Mabrouk signed with his Mauritanian counterpart a final communique crowning his 3-day visit to Mauritania [words indistinct]. Lt Col Ahmed Ould Minnih first commended the members of the two delegations for the quality of their work, which will undoubtedly give a new impetus to Tunisian-Mauritanian cooperation. The minister expressed satisfaction with the perfect understanding and the [words indistinct] of the situation in our region, the Arab world, and Africa. He lauded the sincere efforts of [words indistinct] to promote and strengthen bilateral cooperation between Mauritania and Tunisia. Lt Col Ahmed Ould Minnih also reaffirmed the willingness of our country to work hand in hand with Tunisia and all the countries of the world [words indistinct] Africa and the Arab world in conformity with the guidelines and efforts of Colonel Maaouiya Ould Taya and Habib Bourguiba. [passage omitted] The press release issued after this visit spoke of the identity of views of the two countries (?on all the issues discussed):

[Words indistinct] The Tunisia foreign affairs minister paid a friendly working visit to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania from 10 to 12 November 1986. During his stay, Hedi Mabouk was received in audience by His Excellency Col Maaouiya Sid 'Ahmed Taya, CMSN chairman and head of state, to whom he delivered a message from His Excellency Habib Bourguiba, the president of the Republic of Tunisia. Hedi Mabrouk and Lt Col Ahmed Ould Minnih, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation and their delegations held several discussions during which they thoroughly examined the cooperation existing between the two countries and reviewed the economic and political situation in the Maghreb, Africa, the Middle East, and the rest of the world. As a result of their discussions, the two brotherly countries decided to strengthen their cooperation in the commercial sector. They also decided to embark on joint economic projects as well as examining the possibility of jointly exploiting their mineral resources.

The two governments also expressed their willingness to further strengthen relations between the Destourian Socialist Party and the Mass Education Structure through periodic exchange of experiences, and organization of meetings by their officials in order to find fruitful solutions to major current issues. They agreed on the need for the Destourian Socialist Party and the Mass Education Structure to mutually exchange experiences between the two brotherly countries through cultural, educational, and scientific exchange programs as well as through the organization of meetings between the institutions charged with [words indistinct]. The two sides expressed satisfaction with the quality of the Mauritanian-Tunisia cooperation and the identity of their views on all the topics discussed.

Mr Hedi Mabrouk thanked His Excellency Col Maaouiya Ould Sid 'Ahmed Taya, CMSN chairman and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, the government, and people of Mauritania for the warm welcome and generous hospitality shown his delegation and himself during their stay in the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

MOROCCO

King Hassan Cancels Visit to European Parliament

AU130907 Rome ANSA in English 0845 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] (ANSA) Strasbourg, November 12 — The December visit by Moroccan King Hassan II to the European Parliament has been cancelled, the assembly's speaker's office said here on Wednesday.

According to sources at the EC Parliament, the initiative to cancel the visit came from Rabat to protest the announced intentions of left-wing Eurodeputies to invite representatives from the "Polisario" Front to visit Strasbourg on the day Hassan was scheduled to speak before the assembly, December 9.

The "Polisario" Front has been fighting Morocco for years seeking the independence of the ex-Spanish colony, "Spanish Sahara," presently controlled by Rabat, located between Morocco and Mauritania.

The EC Parliament sources added, however, that the king's visit may be re-scheduled to a later date. Several months ago Morocco announced it would like to join the European Community.

SUDAN

Soviet Ambassador Speaks on USSR National Day

EA081746 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1715 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Speech by the Soviet ambassador to Sudan, not further identified, on the occasion of the USSR's National Day; ambassador speaking in Russian with superimposed Arabic translation — live or recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The USSR harbors sincere feelings of sympathy and respect for the friendly Sudanese people and is keen to pursue a policy of comprehensively developing its relations with Sudan. With the help of the USSR, a number of projects have been established which are important for the national economy. [Words indistinct] the USSR in providing assistance in training Sudanese cadres [words indistinct] in the fields of education and [word indistinct]

The visit of Sudanese Prime Minister Sadiq al-Mahdi to the USSR [words indistinct] was an important step towards (?evaluating) and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two states. Out of the feelings of sincere sympathy and the respect the Soviet people harbor toward the friendly Sudanese people, we shall strive by all means to implement the agreements reached and to develop and expand cooperation with the Republic of Sudan in the fields of trade, economy, culture, and others on the basis of equal rights, mutual benefits, and noninterference in internal affairs. The improved relations between our two countries have become possible as the result of the positive developments which recently took place in Sudan.

Cooperation in the international arena can be built upon congruence and rapprochement between the positions of the two sides in several vital current issues, including those of disarmament and the consolidation of world peace and security. In conclusion, I should like on behalf of the Soviet Government and the people, and on my own behalf, to tender to the leadership and people of the Republic of Sudan most sincere wishes for happiness and prosperity. Thank you.

ETHIOPIA

WPE, SED Central Audit Commission Hold Talks

EA122216 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
0900 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Comrade Teka Tulu, alternate member of the WPE Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Audit Commission, held talks today with the delegation of the Central Audit Commission of the German Socialist Unity Party [SED] led by Deputy Chairman Comrade Karl Lorber, and briefed it on the structure and organization of the WPE Central Audit Commission. There was an exchange of experiences between the Central Audit Commissions of the two countries, in line with the existing relations between the WPE and the SED. The delegation was briefed on the progress of the Ethiopian revolution, economic and social construction, and preparations to establish the people's democratic republic of Ethiopia.

Comrade Teka pointed out that the friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries go back a long way in history, and said that the government and people of the SED had made considerable contributions to efforts to overcome the effects of the drought. He added that millions of lives had been saved as a result of the rehabilitation program and the efforts taken by the WPE, the revolutionary government, and the people of Ethiopia, coupled with the aid rendered so far, to help our compatriots become self-supporting.

Present during the ceremony was WPE Central Committee Member and deputy chairman of the Central Audit Commission Comrade Girma Habte Gabriel.

SEYCHELLES

AFP: Rene Not To Attend Franco-African Summit

AB121238 Paris AFP in French
0811 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Victoria, 11 Nov (AFP) — Seychelles President France-Albert Rene will not attend the upcoming Franco-African summit conference in Lome, where he will be represented by Seychelles secretary of State for Planning and External Affairs Mrs Danielle de Saint-Jorree, it was learned in the country's capital city.

President Rene attended the 1978, 1979, 1983, and 1984 Franco-African summit conferences. (In Nairobi, observers reveal that the head of state of Seychelles went to Harare last August to attend the recent nonaligned summit conference but had to leave the meeting hurriedly before it ended. Rumors and information obtained from the Seychelles opposition in exile in London and Paris had immediately mentioned a coup attempt in Seychelles during the summit conference).

Shortly after his return to Victoria, President Rene proceeded, on 11 September, to carry out a cabinet reshuffle by dismissing the minister of defense, Ogilvy Berlouis, as well as changes within the armed forces. Several officers were retired immediately. Since then, President Rene himself has assumed the responsibilities of minister of defense and youth. Mr Berlouis left for a foreign country. He had been a close associate of President Rene since he came to power in 1977.

SOMALIA

Foreign Minister Favors Peaceful Dialogue

EA122225 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1115 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Somali Democratic Republic Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre today lectured on Somali foreign policy to the first group of participants at the peace and defense college at the Muhammad 'Abdallah Hassan Higher Academy of National Strategy. Challe Abdurahman discussed politics, saying that it provides the foundation that shapes the needs of a nation economically, socially and in matters of defense and peace. The minister said a foreign policy that reflects a country's internal politics is constantly changing with the individual.

Challe Abdurahman gave a detailed explanation of foreign policy objectives, and in particular of the responsibilities of the Foreign Ministry. He also talked of the differences in foreign policy in the pre- and post-revolutionary periods and the many changes that have occurred. He said that foreign policy is based on the first articles of the revolution; he set out the basis for it, something which has enabled Somalia to revive its honor and name internationally.

Challe Abdurahman said Somalia secured this achievement by widely establishing relations and by bravely stating its position at regional and international forums. In particular he mentioned Somalia's relations with its neighbors and the Horn of Africa crisis. He stated clearly that Somali foreign policy is based on solving that crisis through peaceful dialogue and understanding. Present at the lecture were high-ranking officials from the Foreign Ministry and the academy.

TANZANIA

Yugoslavia Offers Financial Aid for Development

EA072307 Dar Es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili
1700 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Iringa — Yugoslavia has said it will give financial assistance to various development projects in the country. Yugoslav Ambassador Lucovak said in Iringa today that a number of Yugoslav banks will give about 400 million shillings for a coal mining project in Mchuchumo in Ludewa location, Iringa region, should feasibility studies show that the project is economically viable.

Speaking to government officials in Iringa region, the envoy said Yugoslavia would set aside 168 million shillings for an ammonia type fertilizer factory to be built in Kilwa, if other donors including the World Bank and EEC honor their pledge.

Mr Lucovak also said his country would assist the Mufindi paper mill in seeking markets for its products.

UGANDA

Museveni Receives British, Italian Ambassadors

EA070006 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has received the British high commissioner to Uganda, Mr Derek March, at State House, Entebbe. The two held discussions on matters of bilateral cooperation between their two countries. The British high commissioner was accompanied by his deputy, Mr Peter Penfold.

Later, the president received the Italian ambassador to Uganda, Mr Salvatore Zotte. The president and the envoy exchanged views on matters of mutual interest between Uganda and Italy.

GDR Institutions Donate Clothing, Medicine

EA072255 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Three institutions in East Germany, the Solidarity Committee, the German Red Cross, and the Ecumenical Youth Evangelical Churches of the GDR have offered a donation comprising secondhand clothes, shoes, medicines, and other medical items to the people of Uganda. They were officially handed to the assistant minister of defense and chief protocol commissar of the NRA [National Resistance Army], Mr Amanya Mushanga.

Handing over the items, the ambassador of the GDR to Uganda highlighted the solidarity and friendly relations of the two peoples. He reiterated that this token offer would further tighten the bonds and open doors to further cooperation.

The assistant minister thanked the ambassador and assured him that the donation will be put to good use. [passage omitted]

USSR Envoy Pays Courtesy Call on NRM Official

EA122312 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Excerpts] The new Soviet ambassador in Uganda, Mr Stanislav Semenenko, has paid a courtesy call on the vice chairman of the NRM, Haji Mussa Kigongo. The meeting took place at Haji Kigongo's office in Parliament Building, in Kampala. The NRM [National Resistance Movement] deputy chief welcomed the envoy to Uganda and briefed him on the reasons that culminated in the NRM coming to power. [passage omitted]

The vice chairman expressed appreciation for Soviet assistance not only to Uganda but also to liberation movements and African countries. Haji Kigongo reiterated government commitment to good neighborliness and said that the NRM shall try to improve and promote warm and excellent relations with all countries. In reply, ambassador Semenenko said that the existing goodwill between Uganda and the Soviet Union shall go a long way to effecting increased economic, cultural and technical cooperation for mutual benefit.

CAR

Son Implicates French Party in Arrest of Bokassa

AB121135 Paris AFP in French 1647 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Paris, 10 Nov (AFP) — Georges Bokassa, the eldest son of the former emperor of the Central African Republic, who is presently detained in Bangui, told AFP on Monday that "a French political party" continued to use his father with the intention of hurting the current French authorities.

According to Georges Bokassa, who said he was speaking on behalf of his father and family, Jean-Bedel Bokassa would never have left for Bangui "without the assurance of a French official" whose name he refused to mention. He added that the letter believed to have been signed by the former emperor, which was received the day after his departure by the French president and prime minister, was a fake one, without specifying who had written it. That letter stated the reasons for his returning home.

Furthermore, the son of the former head of state denounced the "rush" — which has "a political end" — of his father's trial, scheduled for 26 November in Bangui.

The former emperor "has always wished to go back home and return to his village to attend to his farms and not to seize power again. Besides, he made the trip (to Bangui) together with his wife and children. My father has never nursed a grudge against General (Andre) Kolingba (...) He really wanted to leave France, where he lived without any means, was left to himself, and was robbed," Mr Georges Bokassa affirmed.

On the other hand, he denied the former emperor had gotten rid of some opponents by throwing them to crocodiles: "I lived for years with my father, and I never saw anyone thrown to the lions or crocodiles," he contended.

"I hope that all matters are settled amicably with my father, that he is allowed to return to his village, and that the French political parties do not interfere any longer in our affairs, which are purely African and must be settled by Africans only," he concluded.

CHAD

GUNT Official Claims Libyan Involvement in North

LD121824 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] On the eve of the Franco-African summit, Chad is again in the forefront. There has been a series of contradictory statements from Libyan sources and the Chadian opposition.

The Libyan Embassy in Paris totally denies its intervention in Chad and affirms that there was fighting in Fada between the FAN of Goukouni Oueddei and the Democratic Revolutionary Council of Acheikh ibn Oumar. Also according to the Libyans, Goukouni Oueddei was wounded during an attempted mutiny among FAN elements.

These statements were denied in Paris by a communique from (Adum Togoi), the GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] foreign relations official. In particular, he calls for the release of Goukouni Oueddei, who apparently is in a military hospital near Tripoli, and of about 50 people from his entourage.

Habre Leaves for Lome Franco-African Summit

AB122119 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1330 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Press communique on departure of President Hissein Habre for Lome, Togo, to attend the Franco-African summit — issued in Ndjamena on 12 November]

[Excerpt] President El-Hadj Hissein Habre left Ndjamena Wednesday, 12 November for Lome to attend the 11th session of the Franco-African heads of state summit, which is scheduled to take place from 13 to 15 November.

The head of state is accompanied by Gouara Lassou, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Ahmed Naphtali, permanent undersecretary of the president of the republic; Ghali (Meko) Djatar, special adviser to the president of the republic; Ahmad Allam-Mi, Chadian ambassador to France; (Haddin Djable), the director general of state protocol; and [words indistinct] press at the Presidency of the Republic. [passage omitted]

BENIN

Kerekou, USSR Envoy Discuss Bilateral Relations

AB121454 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Soviet Ambassador Valentin Pavlov was received in audience this morning by President Mathieu Kerekou, with whom he discussed bilateral relations of cooperation and major international problems such as disarmament.

[Begin Pavlov recording] My visit to the head of state falls within the framework of the consultations we usually have to exchange views on the relations of friendship between the Soviet Union and Benin and on political events in the world. After reviewing our bilateral relations, we noted that they are being strengthened and developed, and that both countries aspire to peace and the security of all the peoples in tme world. As usual, my visit to the head of state made it possible to give a new impetus to the development of Soviet-Beninese relations. It also took place just after the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which marked a decisive turning point in the development of mankind, a development which is now based on social justice and on the need to meet workers' aspirations for peace and true progress. Loyal to this cause, the Soviet Union continues with determination its struggle against nuclear threats and for true peace and disarmament.

On the domestic scene, the Soviet people are working hard to implement the decisions made at the 27th CPSU Congress, ensure the social and economic development of our country, strengthen the socialist democracy, and better utilize all the advantages and the potentials of the socialist regime. All this will contribute to strengthening the positions of the progressive and peace-loving forces in today's world. [end recording]

President Kerekou To Visit USSR in Late November

AB122145 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Press communique issued by the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin on 12 November 1986 announcing visit by President Mathieu Kerekou to the Soviet Union]

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committtee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government, Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin, president of the Republic, head of state, and chairman of the National Executive Council, will pay an official working and friendly visit to the USSR within the period of 20 to 30 November, 1986. Ready for the revolution, the struggle continues.

Financing Agreements Signed With France

AB080707 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Nothing beclouds Beninese-French cooperation, and it is being strengthened. This afternoon at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, three financing agreements were signed between the Aid and Cooperation Fund [FAC] and our country. The ceremony was jointly presided over by the director general at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Comrade El Hadj Adamou Hamzat; and the director of the FAC mission in Benin, (Michel Monfor). A total of 275 million CFA francs has been placed at our country's disposal by the FAC.

Speaking on the occasion, the director general at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Comrade El Hadj Adamou Hamzat, lauded the good relations existing between Benin and France. He said the signing of this agreement demonstrates the desire of the French to implement fully its commitments to our country. After expressing his satisfaction, Comrade Hamzat enumerated the areas that will be covered by this agreement:

[Begin Hamzat recording] It is a great pleasure for me to sign today 7 November 1986 at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation on behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of Benin the three financing agreements with the FAC, involving a total amount of 275 million CFA francs to finance the following projects:

1. Maintenance of the science equipment at the National University of Benin.

2. Management of underground water resources in Benin.

3. Improvement of roads maintenance. [passage omitted] [end recording]

GUINEA

French President Mitterrand Arrives for Visit

AB122031 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Excerpts] President Francois Mitterrand and his wife, Mrs Danielle Mitterrand, arrived in our country this afternoon. The visit by the French president, which marks an important turning point in the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries, began this afternoon at 1720 when the special Concorde plane carrying the French head of state, his wife, and delegation landed at the Conakry Gbessia International Airport. They were welcomed by the president of the Republic, General Lansana Conte, his wife, as well as members of the CMRN [Military Committee for National Redress] and the government. [passage omitted]

At 1745, the French head of state, Francois Mitterrand, was accompanied to the VIP lounge by Gen Lansana Conte. Here, Francois Mitterrand responded to questions from the national press.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Mr President, you are visiting Guinea for the first time since you came to power. Could you tell us what significance you attach to this first visit to our country?

[Mitterrand] I attach much importance to this visit. I believe it is important for the future of relations between Guinea and France. As you have rightly said, this is my first visit since the beginning of my 7-year term of office and I am happy about the opportunity that this visit affords me. I will have the opportunity to hold discussions with President Conte, especially on the remarkable efforts he has made as head of state. It will afford me the opportunity to better know the leaders of the country. [passage omitted] [end recording]

MALI

President Moussa Traore Receives Libyan Envoy

AB122218 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2015 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] General Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Democratic Union of the Malian People and president of the Republic, this afternoon received the Libyan secretary of state for information, Muhammed Ali Sharafeddin, bearer of a message from President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, head of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The discussions centered on the friendship and cooperation relations existing between Mali and Libya and on ways to develop these relations in the interest of the two brotherly peoples [words indistinct]. They also talked about the need to work for a climate of understanding and peace between peoples of Africa and the entire world. In this regard, the head of state, Gen Moussa Traore, reaffirmed the desire of the Malian people, their party and government, to work in favor of peaceful settlement of conflicts between peoples, and [words indistinct] development. Listen to the Libyan secretary of state at the end of the meeting.

[Begin recording] [Sharafeddin] I delivered a message from Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to [words indistinct].

[Reporter] Mr Minister, according to reports, GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] President Goukouni Oueddei [words indistinct] Libyan forces and is said to be in a coma. Could you give us the facts, especially the state of health of Mr Oueddei?

[Sharafeddin] All these reports are (?fabrications) of the Western media. [words indistinct] the truth is that there is an internal conflict between some Chadian factions and Goukouni. Since this an internal affair, (?you must reserve) this question to the Chadian factions. [end recording]

Present at the meeting was the Libyan ambassador to Mali, His Excellency Ali Tabay; the permanent secretary at the Presidency, Dr Ngolo Traore; and adviser for diplomatic affairs, Tidiane Guissou.

NIGER

Ghana Cooperation Commission Issues Communique

AB091024 Niamey Domestic Service in French
0600 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Excerpt] After 2 days of marathon deliberations, the fifth session of the Niger-Ghana Joint Commission for Cooperation ended their meeting yesterday evening in Niamey. The closing ceremony was presided over by Sani Bako, our minister for foreign affairs and cooperation; and his Ghanaian counterpart, Obed Asamoah. Experts from our two countries attended.

At the end of the deliberations, a final communique was issued and read by Ghanaian Ambassador to Niger Keli Nordor. Here is the final communique:

During the deliberations, the two delegations first of all reviewed the implementation of all the resolutions made during their previous meetings. The two sides expressed the need to strengthen bilateral cooperation through straightforward efforts aimed at implementing the resolutions and recommendations related to the transportation and telecommunications fields, cultural and technical cooperation, and health and immigration sectors, notably in the commercial field. Ghana will sell gas, salt, wood and wood-based products to Niger and Niger will sell hides, leather goods, cattle, and meat to Ghana.

The two sides signed a new trade agreement and a new accord on immigration cancelling the mandatory visa between the two countries.

In addition to the deliberations held by the Joint Commission for Cooperation, His Excellency Mr Obed Asamoah, the Ghanaian minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, was granted an audience by the Niger head of state, General Seyni Kountche, to whom he extended the fraternal greetings from his brother and friend, chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council, Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings.

At the end of their deliberations, the two delegations expressed satisfaction with the cordial and fraternal atmosphere that prevailed during their meeting and agreed to hold the sixth session of the Joint Commission for Cooperation in Accra in 1987.

The Ghanaian delegation expressed its gratitude to the Niger head of state, to the government, and tto the people of Niger for the genuine African hospitality they enjoyed during their stay in Niamey. [passage omitted]

NIGERIA

Libyan Minister Brings Al-Qadhdhafi Message

AB121908 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] The Libyan foreign minister, Mr Kamal Hassan Mansour, today delivered a special message to President Ibrahim Babangida at Dodan Barracks. The message is a follow-up to the

discussions between General Babangida and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi at the nonaligned summit in Harare. Mr Mansour said his country wished to further strengthen the historical, political, economic, and other mutual interests shared with Nigeria. General Babangida thanked the foreign minister for his visit. Speaking with State House correspondents, the Libyan foreign minister said the Chadian issue came up in the discussions with President Babangida.

SENEGAL

Libyan Official Confirms GUNT's Oueddei Wounded

AB121442 Paris AFP in French 1027 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Dakar, 12 Nov (AFP) -- The Libyan secretary (minister) for information, Muhammed Ali Sharafeddin, confirmed in Dakar on Tuesday that the GUNT chairman, Goukouni Oueddei, was recently wounded.

He was wounded, he stated, during a fight between Chadian factions. It is a domestic conflict, the Libyan minister added.

This statement constitutes the first Libyan official reaction to reports that have been circulating since 1 October on the "incident" in which Goukouni Oueddei had been a victim. [passage omitted]

Mr Sharafeddin made these statements after delivering to the Senegalese head of state, Abdou Diouf, a personal message on the Chadian conflict from the leader of the Libyan revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Before coming to Dakar, the minister had gone to Morocco and Mauritania. He is expected to depart the Senegalese capital for Bamako today.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Addresses Independence Rally

MB121512 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Speech by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, at a rally in Malange on 11 November to mark the 11th anniversary of national independence — recorded]

[Excerpts] Long live the MPLA-Labor Party! [crowd shouts: "Long live"] Long live the MPLA-Labor Party! [crowd shouts: "Long live"] Long live the MPLA-Labor Party! [crowd shouts: "Long live"] Long live the People's Republic of Angola! [crowd shouts: "Long live"] Long live the People's Republic of Angola! [crowd shouts: "Long live"] From Cabinda to Cunene provinces, we are only one: [crowd shouts: "Nation"] The struggle: [crowd shouts: "continues"] For the power: [crowd shouts: "Of the people"] And victory: [crowd Shouts: "is certain"] [applause]

Comrade members of the Central Committee and the government, Comrade first secretary of the party provincial committee and provincial commissioner of Malanje, invited guests, comrades and compatriots: Since our arrival in this beautiful province of Malanje, we have received warm and fraternal welcome from all the residents. We have seen the joy and enthusiasm of the peasants, workers, fighters, students, pioneers and women, [passage omitted] The residents of Malanje, representing the entire Angolan people, are today marking with deep joy and dignity the 11th anniversary of the proclamation of national independence.

We came to join all the residents of the province of Malanje to actively participate in the whole celebration program to mark this glorious date, 11th November 1975. During this period when certain imperialist circles and the South African racists do not hide their desire to neocolonize our country or annex part of our territory, we also came to join the comrades of Malanje and shout very high that our hard-won independence will never be lost. [applause] It will never be lost no matter the plots organized against Angola from outside. It will never be lost no matter the threats against the leaders of our revolution and the group of mercenaries, puppets, and traitors mobilized against us. Our struggle is the struggle of the entire people. It is the struggle of the masses who want to build a free, just, and happy society. It is the struggle of those who were slaves — those who had been oppressed and humiliated and now want liberty, equality, and justice for all under the banner of socialism. [passage omitted]

Our experience with struggle has demonstrated that our strength for defense of independence lies in the national unity of all true patriots. The MPLA has wisely carried out this historical task by bringing together all Angolan citizens regardless of tribe, race, religion, or political convinction, into a broad fighting movement against Portuguese colonialism.

However, Portuguese colonialists and their allies were able to organize groups of Angolan traitors to defend their interests and counter the will and objectives of the Angolan people. Some of these groups continue up till now to receive massive assistance from outside and create enormous difficulties to the life of our people, particularly the life of our peasants. These groups, these forces, have joined South African racists and imperialism and are not interested in the economic development of the People's Republic of Angola. They have mounted a strategy of destabilization against our country through terrorist actions, sabotage, and an undeclared war of aggression in order to prevent our people from the production they need to improve their living standards. In order to justify and continue this unjust war, South African racists and their UNITA puppets have invented a pack of lies in order to deceive people who live in the countryside and to mislead international public opinion. On the military level, they use brutal and fascist methods to harm our people. At the political level and in their propaganda, they say, for example, that our country is occupied and newly colonized by the Soviets and Cubans. They say that they are fighting Soviet, Cuban, and East German soldiers, and almost every day they issue communiques from Portugal claiming to inflict such a high number of losses that had it been really true and we had to count the dead in the last 3 years, we would no longer have living Cuban comrades in the People's Republic of Angola. [laughter; applause]

They also claim that they are fighting for independence and liberty against so-called Soviet-Cuban colonialism while everybody knows that there is no true national liberation struggle in the world that does not have the direct or indirect support of the USSR and Cuba. Accordingly, the truth they want to hide is that they want to bring South African racists and colonialists here, those who established the odious apartheid system to oppress the South African people. They also want to hide that this apartheid regime is illegally occupying Namibia and colonizing the people of that territory. Thus, they get hold of these racists in order to also occupy and neocolonize our country. As a matter of fact, this shameful behavior is not new to the puppets. Even during the colonial period, they worked in close liaison with PIDE [International Police for the Defense of the State]

What is more, in recent times, reference is being made to the so-called Alvor Accord. All the Angolan people are aware that this document lost its value long ago. They are also aware that it was only the MPLA that respected this accord when it was in force. However, with the proclamation of independence and the recognition of the People's Republic of Angola by the Portugeuse Government and the international community the so-called Alvor Accord has lapsed and must lie in peace in our museum. [applause]

The above-mentioned and a number of other lies and slanders are spread around with the help of information organs from Western powers. They include news agencies, radio stations, and television, and highly-circulated newspapers which are directed against our country to spread confusion and mislead our people. Fortunately, our people do not believe in this cheap, false, and misleading propaganda. [passage omitted]

The ringleader of the UNITA puppets has made several promises to his subordinates. Likewise, he has made many promises to his allies. Now, he finds himself incapable of fulfilling them. His plans have failed in all areas and his survival is thanks only to the

protection and direct intervention of the South African army in the southwest of Cuando Cubango. Thus, frightened by the progressive weakness of their military strength and the slow but firm and victorious advance of FAPLA forces, the UNITA puppets have decided to change tactic and appear before the world as elements interested in peace.

It is already known that their intention is to try to divert the attention of all their members who are now tired of carrying on with unnecessary war against their own people, and are thus putting pressure on their ringleaders to follow the example of elements who belonged to the defunct FNLA [Angolan National Liberation Front].

What is more, they also intend to deceive international public opinion, but their terrorist methods and treason are so well known that they are unable to clothe themselves in a sheep's skin. Even the European Parliament described UNITA as a terrorist group. [passage omitted]

What we see now are people who are beginning to regret their mistakes but still do not possess the courage to face reality and lay down the bloody weapons which the South African racist have shamefully placed in their hands. It is not a secret to comrades that a number of UNITA elements, exhausted and tired of suffering in the bush, presented themselves to our armed forces, as well as political and administrative authorities in Bengo province in 1985. They were treated humanely and so will all those who, deceived by their ringleaders, now regret their actions and present themselves to our authorities.

On the other hand, our policy of pardon and clemency will not be complete if we fail to heighten our campaign of enlightenment of peasants and the masses in general to prevent them from being misled by the puppets, as well as to prevent the recruiting of youngsters to their ranks. This work must be intensified particulary in central and southern provinces where the puppets make use of tribalism and tradition to make people believe in their lies. This is part of our policy of national reconciliation which has been under way since 1978 and whose results are well known by all you comrades. Suffice it to say that in the last 2 years, we have integrated into the armed forces over 1,000 elements who belonged to the defunct FNLA. We have integrated into the Angolan society over 20,000 civilians from various origins who were also under the control of the extinct FNLA. This is not a policy which is dictated to us from outside. It is the expression of sovereign political will of our leadership which reflects the feeling of our people. [passage omitted]

The recent deterioration of the international situation bothered our people because it has had very negative results in southern Africa, as well as in their own lives. There are two world powers dominating the international political arena. They are the USSR and the United States. When the climate of relations between these two countries is normal, international tension is lowered, but when relations between these two countries are tense, there, is a tendency toward aggravation of the international situation. That is why all people worldwide have welcomed the summit meetings between these two superpowers in order to reach an understanding that would avert the existing threat of nuclear war that would destroy all life on our planet.

However, although the peace movement and a halt to the arms race have gained an universal dimension, there are countries like the United States which continue to opt for the production of weapons of massive destruction and implementation of military plans which are highly risky to the survival of mankind, instead of joining the efforts of the USSR in search of ways that would bring detente in the international situation, disarmament, and restoration of a climate of peace and greater world security.

Side by side with this policy of military strength, the United States also fosters the heightening of regional conflicts in the Middle East, Latin America, where intereference in the internal affairs of Nicaragua has assumed dimensions of an authentic invasion; and southern Africa, where it does not hide its links with apartheid and renders material and financial assistance to UNITA puppet gangsters.

While increasing its military involvement and intereference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, the U.S. Administration also maintains contacts with UNITA puppets while extending repeated invitations to meet Angolan government representatives. This is a dubious and ambiguous policy that can only be interpreted as a demonstration of bad faith and lack of desire to positively contribute to the solution of the serious problems facing southern Africa.

The People's Republic of Angola has already said on several occasions that it will not negotiate with UNITA puppets because Angola is an independent state and has nothing to share. All veiled or open attempts of mediation in this direction are only a waste of time. [applause] This rejection does not mean that we are war apologists. It simply means that the People's Republic of Angola follows its principles and, as a sovereign state, can meet with U.S. Administration representatives to examine the unconditional establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. It is not fair that the U.S. Administration should make demands on the government of the People's Republic of Angola even when it does recognize it formally.

What is more, Angola, together with other Frontline States, aware that only a peaceful solution based on pertinent UN and OAU resolutions would be able to bring peace in southern Africa, proposed a meeting at the highest level with the representatives of the U.S. Administration. This proposal was not accepted by Washington, and the U.S. President said that he would send his secretary of state to southern Africa, who so far has not been seen.

The People's Republic of Angola, based on the principles and objectives of our party external policy, will continue to develop diplomatic efforts to find just solutions for the problems of southern Africa. We are conscious that peace is an indispensable factor for economic and social development of our region, but peace should be established on the basis of respect for sovereignty and liberty of peoples without intereference in the internal affairs of other states. [passage omitted]

UNITA Commentary Views Victory as Certain

MB091134 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0330 GMT 9 November 1986

[Station commentary: "Obscure Tactics in a Situation That Is Favorable to UNITA"]

[Text] Undoubtedly, the situation presently being experienced by UNITA both at home and abroad is extremely favorable. Militarily we have been able to stabilize the situation following the mighty attempt to annihilate UNITA by MPLA hordes under the leadership of Soviet experts. Although there are still large scale operations being launched against UNITA's armed forces and liberated areas, the dimension of last year's actions against us was not repeated this year.

This year, the invading Soviet and Cuban forces face a general situation which is not very favorable to military adventures. In fact, the MPLA armed forces suffered many losses during last year's offensive. A large quantity of Soviet war materiel was destroyed or rendered useless in the inhospitable fields of southeastern Angola. The morale of the FAPLA forces dropped considerably. Divisions between the Angolans of the MPLA and the foreigners who control the key elements of the country have increased immensely.

Although not particularly well explained, the dismissals of prominent historic figures such as Lucio Lara indicate the search for more realistic options which are probably being followed by Moscow's attentive eye. Politically and militarily, UNITA has never been stronger.

The victory of Comrade General Dr Jonas Savimbi, president of UNITA and supreme commander of the FALA forces, in the United States had great repercusssions which are still being felt. Besides its impact on the enemy — which had to alter its strategy — it opened a series of new perspectives in Europe and Africa. The proposal for national reconciliation that emerged from the Sixth UNITA Congress clearly reflects our organization's secure position. By appealing for a peaceful resolution of the Angolan conflict, we are responding to the indisputable desire of the majority of the people. Even MPLA officials have directly or indirectly expressed support for UNITA's peace initiative. Externally, there has been renewed African and European interest in a negotiated end to the Angolan conflict for various reasons: first, as a result of the military impasse and UNITA's dynamic approach; second, due to the intimate relationship between the situation in our country and the southern African problem; and third, because the international economic situation is extremely unfavorable to the MPLA, Cuba, and the USSR, forcing them to avoid expensive adventures. Under these circumstances, the notable rise in the attention paid to UNITA by the international media demonstrates the influence our organization has gained in regional and internationa politics.

It is not surprising that in any political meeting between African states — especially in southern Africa — there is no longer an attempt to hide the objective of granting UNITA partner status. It is no exaggeration to say that at this embryonic stage, some leaders are trying to create an atmosphere whereby their colleagues — who are African heads of state — would be more reasonable toward UNITA. It is our intense hope that the death of President Machel will not mean that there will be no one else in Mozambique to play Samora Machel's pragmatic role. Those in Angola and elsewhere who want to contribute to a patriotic and negotiated solution for our country's problems must know that this requires much courage.

The facts demonstrate that our enemies — the Soviets and Cubans and their associates — are in serious shape and are likely to resort to desperate actions to intimidate men of good will. Our immediate attention should be centered on the visit by Comrade Chairman Dr Savimbi to Europe. We know that it will certainly mean yet another victory for UNITA and the Angolans who seek an end to the war in Angola. Despite the maneuvers launched by the MPLA under the leadership of Moscow and the attempts to intimidate those who wish to express their support for the legitimization of UNITA, the initiative is ours. The initiative is ours diplomatically, politically and militarily. Now is the time to close ranks inside Angola and among Angolans around the ideal of resistance and behind the indisputable leader — General Savimbi. The strengthening of our cooperation has become a dominant factor in view of our friends in Africa and throughout the world. The enemy will yield, but the combat will be relentless for some time to come. The struggle, however, will triumph. Only united around Comrade Chairman Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi can we win.

BOTSWANA

Danish Foreign Minister Arrives on 4-Day Visit

MB121433 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] The Danish foreign affairs minister, Mr Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, arrived in Gaborone this morning for a 4-day official visit. Mr Jensen and his delegation were met at the Sir Seretse Khama Airport by the minister for external affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe. The visiting minister is to hold talks with Dr Chiepe this afternoon and later pay a courtesy call on the president, Dr Quett Masire. On Thursday morning, Mr Jensen and his delegation will visit Kanye in the Kgalagadi district where they will be briefed on Danish-sponsored projects. The visiting minister will tour Orapa house in Gaborone on Friday before addressing a press conference at Gaborone Sun. He will later in the day visit Morrupolole power station near Palapye before flying to Chobe. Mr Jensen leaves Botswana on Saturday.

MALAWI

Official Regrets 'Infighting' in Coup Plot

MB091533 London BBC World Service in English 0635 GMT 8 Nov 86

[From the "This Week and Africa" program]

[Text] Mozambique's new President Joaquim Chissano certainly has a lot of problems on his hands: his economy is floundering, the war with MNR rebels goes on and on, and his relations with

two of his neighbors, namely South Africa and Malawi, are, to say the least, extremely poor. Things were not helped by a press conference given by South Africa's Foreign Minister Pik Botha in Pretoria on Thursday. He claimed that documents have been recovered from the plane crash, which killed the late president Samora Machel, which proved that Mozambique and Zimbabwe have been plotting the overthrow of Malawi President Hastings Banda. The document in question purported to be a transcript of a conversation between Machel and two senior Zimbabwe officials in which they discussed the blowing up of Malawi's transport links and even an invasion. Although Zimbabwe and Mozambique have been dismissing the allegations as a South Africa diversionary tactic, Robin White asked Malawi's high commissioner in London, Callisto Mkona, what he made of the affair.

[Begin recording] [Mkona] First all all, I would like to say that disclosre about the planned attack on Malawi comes to us as a great shock. It comes as a great shock to the people and government of Malawi. It makes us wonder as to what the future this region of ours has. Are we really being rational in our relations in dealing with the problems of the region? I think now the people of Malawi understand why for a long time the unfounded allegations that Malawi supports the MNR have been made against us. I think it was probably a pretext for the alleged planned attack on Malawi. Now, the people in Malawi, I think, understand why recently, very recently, the Zimbabwe home affairs minister, Mr Enos Nkala, was quoted by the Zimbabwe news agency, ZIANA, as saying at a rally in Bulawayo that Malawi can not stand against the combined forces of Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

[White] So, you believe with Pik Botha, you believe that this is real documentary evidence that things were planned against Malawi, because the Zimbabwe and Mozambique have denied it?

[Mkona] Well, the documents are there. I may not have by the moment apodictical proof that the documents are genuine, but on the other hand somebody has to prove apodictically that they are not genuined.

[White] Does Malawi now feel threatened?

[Mkona] Well, let us say this: it is a pity that despite the problems we have in the area, of having to deal with the MNR, that are disrupting all our trade and development in the area, we must add on another problem of infighting amongst ourselves. This to me, definitely, will cause a lot of problems in the area. I don't think there will be a solution with such an approach.

[White] Doesn't this perhaps prove how vulnerable Malawi is, in that states like Tanzania, Mozambique, Zimbbawe, if they all got together they could actually strangle Malawi...

[Mkona, interrupting] Isn't that a shame that countries that by history, by geography, by the will of God are landlocked must be subject to such a treatment? If our neighbors feel that because we are landlocked, therefore we should be submitted to such treatment, I think this is completely wrong, a misunderstanding of international relations. At the United Nations we have been talking about landlocked countries and countries have no shore, now would our neighbors want to do such a thing to us, that we should be submissive to them because we are landlocked?

[White] But haven't they been trying to persuade you to join their fight in what...

[Mkona, interrupting] What fight?

[White, continuing]...they see as the battle against South Africa.

[Mkona] Now I think the problem Malawi has, is that Malawi has an open policy. Whereas our [words indistinct] in the same area, they are being exactly the same under these names of trade mission this, trade mission that. The recent events must have shown everybody in the area what other interchange of relations, call them trade or call them embassy. It does not matter.

[White] So you think these other states are just hypocrites?

[Mkona] Oh, yes. I mean they do exactly the same as we do. But they think Malawi should submit to their way of thinking. If it is right we will, but we can not be forced into having to do the things they do. We do not interfere with their affairs, and we hope they will treat us equally in Malawi.

[White] Presumably, Malawi is going to be taking, be taking extra precautions because of these revelations?

[Mkona] Well, I am sure we will not be sitting, just sitting like that. You may have heard the announcement that we have made a few weeks ago right at our border that the Russians were coming, Russian generals are present to the people there. This is scaring of course, and I am sure the people responsible for security must be studying such a situation. [end recording]

MOZAMBIQUE

Airport Staff Reported Detained Over Machel Crash

MB121649 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1600 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Several staff members who were on duty in the control tower at Maputo Airport on the night of the air crash in which President Samora Machel and 33 other people lost their lives are reported to have been arrested.

According to two independent but as yet unconfirmed reports emanating from Maputo, the arrests were made last week. They followed accusations that certain communications equipment at Maputo Airport required for establishing links with air traffic during bad weather had not been switched on at the time of the accident.

South African civil aviation inspectors involved in investigating the crash are to return to Mozambique for more talks tomorrow including the future of the aircraft's flight recorder details. [as heard]

Authorities Deny Report

MB121933 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] The Mozambican authorities did not detain anybody in the framework of current investigations on the causes of President Samora Machel's plane crash on 19 October in South African territory, as announced by South African television in today's 1800 news bulletin. It said that seven people from the Maputo airport had been detained, due to the fact that certain communications equipment required to alert air traffic during bad weather had not been switched on at the time of the crash. The People's National Security Service and the Ministry of Interior denied categorically that anybody had been detained in connection with the presidential plane crash.

Further on Crash Survivor's Account of RSA Action

MB101020 Dakar PANA in English 0901 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Maputo, 10 Nov (AIM/PANA) — According to one of the survivors of the plane crash on 19 Oct, in which President Samora Machel died, South African soldiers and policemen arrived on the scene immediately after impact, and not hours later, as earlier believed.

Protocol officer Vasco Langa, who talked at length with Mozambican leaders about his experiences, said that the police knew the aircraft was Samora Machel's presidential plane.

The tape recording of Langa's recollections was available to AIM today. Langa is now in the Soviet Union continuing medical treatment.

Langa gave the time of the crash as 21.15 local time (19.15 GMT). He said he blacked out when the plane hit the ground, but recovered his senses a few minutes later.

In a mechanical gesture, deriving from his training as protocol officer, Langa looked at his watch when he regained consciousness. "It was 21.35", he aid.

Other survivors who have spoken to the press did not have watches, and have estimated the passing of time.

Scarcely had Langa recovered when he saw three groups of armed men, both black and white, heading for the wreckage. He thought he could count nine men in each group.

He heard one group, with pistols in hand, speaking in Zulu and Afrikaans. Langa recalls one of them asking repeatedly in Zulu "Where's Samora?"

"I deduced that they couldn't find comrade president", Langa said, and added that this was probably because Machel was wearing civilian clothes and not his military uniform. I didn't know if their intention was to find comrade president alive and finish him off, or to take him away, do something with him and return the body later", he added. [quotation marks as received]

A second group then passed from the front of the plane along the side where Langa was lying. "They were even treading on people", he said.

Langa spoke softly to a fellow survivor advising him not to make any noise: Initially he thought that the intruders were bandits of the South African backed MNR. Time passed, and the pain of the injured was such athat they began crying out for help.

One of the groups was carrying torches and began to collect documents from the wreckage. "They took the documents of Ivete (Samora Machel's secretary), and of comrade president", Langa said. "They took the documents and left. Our impression was that they were standing guard around the plane".

Langa then spoke to one of President Machel's two personal doctors, Cuban citizen Henriques Bettencourt. The Cuban was asking for help, and called Langa by name. Langa replied that he could not move since his legs were broken.

Another survivor, Vide Cameraman Almeida Pedro, told a Maputo press conference in late October that fewer people would have died if the South Africans had provided immediate medical assistance instead of spending hours collecting documents.

Dr Bettencourt was one of those who died. His body and that of President Machel's second Cuban doctor, Ulisses la Rosa Mesa, were flown to Cuba on 30 Oct.

Langa said that later he heard the sound of helicopters, but they did not land at the site of the crash. Later still "lots of cars came".

These vehicles "took up positions around the plane". When they came close they turned off their headlights, and their occupants resorted to searchlights.

By this time, Langa said another survivor, presidential bodguard Fernado Manuel Joao had staggered off blindly in search of help.

It was only at 08.00 (06.00 GMT) on the morning of 20 Oct that the first survivors were taken to Nelspruit hospital.

Langa's account may also explain why there was no explosion when the plane hit the ground, thus allowing some of the passengers to escape with their lives. He said that the crew opened fuel valves, and that he saw fuel being dumped from the aircraft immediately before impact. "If it had not been for this precaution on the part of the pilots, then everything would have gone up in flames", he said.

Comentary on 'Destabilization', USSR Aid

MB121106 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] In May 1970, the Portuguese colonial army began its largest ever operation in Mozambique. A total of 50,000 soldiers including special units, attacked Frelimo, mainly in Cabo Delgado Province which borders Tanzania. The operation was

code-named "Gordian Knot." Looking back to that period, there is a crucial point that we should take into account: Another operation had been mounted a little more than a year earlier. On 3 February 1969, Eduardo Mondlane, founder and chairman of Frelimo, was killed in Dar es Salaam by a parcel bomb sent by agents of colonialism. [passage omitted]

Today, Mozambicans look at South African Defense Minister General Magnus Malan as the South African Kaulza de Arriaga [former commander in chief of the Portuguese forces in Mozambique] and ask themselves: Is Malan preparing his "Gordian Knot" against Mozambique? There are disturbing indications that Mozambique may experience Malan's "Gordian Knot." President Samora Machel died on 19 October. While the world was still shocked by reports of his death, South African information organs close to the Pieter Botha government were already launching a full-fledged campaign on the hypothetical power struggle within the Frelimo leadership, trying to make a reality of the Pretoria authorioties' desire.

The replacement of Samora Machel by Joaquim Chissano took place shortly after the funeral ceremony of the ill-fated president and the Frelimo Party Central Committee elected Chissano by acclamation. This fact will certainly worry the warmongering aparthied faction. [passage omittted]

One can deduce that Pretoria's police is two fold. On the one hand, it seeks to keep Malawi as its bridgehead in the heart of southern Africa. The bandits are still coming from Malawi and go back there when they need to retreat. On the other hand, Pretoria is trying to create bandit bases in Mozambique's central and northern areas, with a network stretching to the sea to guarantee a supply route to its bandit army. Should Malan be unable to do this, he will resort to a "Gordian Knot" operation by launching a large-scale attack by his armed forces against southern Mozambique, to which a number of contingents from Malawi in northern Mozambique will be added.

Casa Banana, the main armed bandit base in Gorongosa district, was captured by joint Mozambique-Zimbabwe forces in 1985. Malawi, which had previously been used as a launching pad for bandit attacks against Mozambique, emerged as a second Casa Banana. For Pretoria, a third Casa Banana is still in the planning stage. A sanitary cordon of bases and camps in the entire central-north area of Mozambique is being established along the Zambezi River. As with Kaulza de Arriaga's "Gordian Knot," Malan has already launched preliminary operations. South African special forces normally used in rapid intervention operations have been deployed along the South African border with Mozambique's Maputo and Gaza Provinces. Should these forces be used against southern Mozambique in the next few weeks, one is led to believe that Pretoria's tactic is to prevent the Mozambique and Zimbabwe armed forces from concentrating on their operations in Sofala, Tete, and Zambezia, and thus strengthening the bandit positions in those areas. Thereafter Pretoria will be able to wash its hands of Malawi.

Another important aspect is the threats Malan has made since Machel's death, some of which are directed at Zambia and Zimbabwe. These are threats that perfectly match with generalize ddestabilization as forseen by Malan as a prelude to his "Gordian Knot" operation. It is important to note two things in this regard: On the one hand, it has become publicly known that South Africa is training Zambian armed bandits in Namibia for subsequent infiltration into Zambia from UNITA bases in Angola; on the other hand, unconfirmed reports speak of 5,000 Zimbabwean dissidents in the northern Transvaal ready to enter Zimbabwe. This would be a way of diverting Zimbabwean troops from the operational area in Mozambique. Therefore, this is a South African "Gordian Knot." Although aimed directly at Mozambique, such an operation would include combined operations agaisnt various southern African countries. [passage omitted]

Malan's campaign has backfired in two ways. The unity of the Frontline States around Mozambique is more vigorous than ever before, while there are a number of countries willing to come in aid of the Frontline States should this be necessary. Samora Machel's death seems to have eliminated a number of political obstacles in the region. It was not a Mozambican delegation that went to Moscow after Machel's funeral, but a Zimbabwean delegation led by Zimbabwe's Deputy Prime Minister Simon Muzenda. There is a main strategic reason for a shift in alliances in that the future of the entire southern Africa region is at stake in Mozambique. Accordingly no Frontline State will object to military support due to the source's ideological colors.

It seems that there are two ways of facing Malan's preparations. One is the unity of the Frontline States' armies, supported by forces outside this region, possibly the USSR and India. The other is for the West, particularly the United States, to decide once and for all to put an end to Malan's warmongering adventures by unequivocally threatening the South African Government and launching a military blockade against South Africa. One thing is certain: Machel's death was not Pretoria's final goal. It was actually a crucial element of a wider plan of destabilization of the region in order to facilitate its political disaggregation. Once this is achieved the region could be ready for Malan to enter with his army as if it was a pacifiying force.

In previous reports we said that the political power base of Malan and the other South African military chiefs is the destabilization of the countries in the region. Without the command over bandit armies, those general would lose political power in Pretoria. Politically, they would be unemployed. In their view it is, therefore, necessary to keep a cordon of permanent destabilization within and without South Africa where the future army of armed bandits, consisting of vigilantes, brutal police units, and Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha military units, is already being established. In order to maintain this destabilization, Malan and his colleagues need to eliminate all leaders that represent stability.

In view of this plan of destabilization and the fact that Samora Machel is dead, it is logical for the world to ask: What will happen to Nelson Mandela?

BBC: MNR Preparing To Create Sea Corridor

MB111652 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 11 Nov 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The MNR rebels in Mozambique are giving newly appointed President Joaquim Chissano, who has taken over from Samora Machel who was killed in a plane crash last month, a real headache. They have been stepping up their activities in Tete and Zambezia Provinces that border on Malawi. They now claim to have captured the town of Angonia in northwest Tete Province. They have killed a number of Mozambican and Zimbabwean troops and captured three foreigners. Caroline Allen has just been in northern Mozambique. She sent this report on the military situation.

[Begin Allen recording] Hundreds of kilometers in Zambezia have become a no-go area after months of clashes between government forces and MNR rebels. From Mocuba, one of the larger towns in Zambezia province and a military headquarters fro the area, road travel is all but impossible. Armed convoys make runs every 10 days or so to the port of Quelimane and to Gurue, further to the north, but they are invariably attacked, say hospital workers who arrange extra duty shifts to coincide with the convoys' arrival. Authorities in Mocuba insist the situation is normal, especially in the districts around the town because of the heavy concentration of government forces, but towns along the border with Malawi, like Milanje, Chilomo, and Morrumbula are admitted to be in MNR hands. Military sources say the MNR, which so far has given little political depth to its sporadic military actions, is now attempting to hold the towns they take instead of just sacking them for food and medicines. The sources say the MNR hopes to drive a corridor from Malawi along the Zambezi river to the sea. This would successfully cut Mozambique in half and ensure supply by sea from South Africa, which is why they are believed to be backing the organization. Meanwhile, the once productive province flounders as agriculture and mining activities have all but ceased. Nongovernmental organizations say it is difficult to be sure even if remote villages still exist. All bigger towns in the north record a flood of refugees in the past few months. Mocuba's crumbling old colonial center is nearly deserted but huge townships of makeshift grass huts have sprung up on its outskirts. [end recording]

'Thousands' Flee to Malawi After MNR Attack

MB111848 Dakar PANA in English 1805 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Ntcheu (Malawi), 11 nov (MANA/PANA) — Thousands of Mozambicans are fleeing into Malawi following fierce fighting between government soldiers and MNR bandits at Villar Ulongwe in the Angonia district inside Mozambique. The displaced people reported that fighting between Frelimo and MNR bandits last Saturday and Sunday 8 and 9 Nov forced them to cross into the Malawi border districts of Dedza and Ntcheu.

Most of the Mozambicans include school children and elderly people. When asked where the MNR bandits launched their attack from, the Mozambicans from Villa Ulongwe township told MANA reporters that the bandits raided their town from bases inside Mozambique at 6 am on Saturday. The bandits have their bases deep inside Mozambique and [words indistinct] the positions of the bandits, explained a businessman from Villa Ulongwe who declined to be named for fear of reprisals. We had expected the raid by the MNR on Villa Ulongwe for sometime because they had given us notice before of their intention to attack the town. They told us to keep school children away from the township three days before the attack, he added.

A teacher who was among those to cross the border from Mozambique into Malawi said that town residents had counted on the protection of Frelimo soldiers when they received the news of the imminent attack. But, he explained, one of the MNR agents reportedly deceived government soldiers that the MNR attack would be on Villa Domwe. This information, according to the teacher, made the Frelimo soldiers rush to Domwe, which is west of Villa Ulongwe township, leaving only a handful of government soldiers behind who fell prey to the ploy. [passage omitted]

Thousands of people are still arriving at various points along the Malawian border from Mozambique. Soon after the fighting, the wounded Mozambicans were taken to Ntcheu district hospital (in Malawi) where some of them had bullets removed from their bodies. Those seriously wounded were taken to hospitals in Lilongwe, the Malawi capital, according to Ntcheu hospital sources, while others are still receiving treatment at Ntcheu.

70,000 Take Refuge From MNR

MB111858 Dakar PANA in English 1755 GMT 11 Nov 86

[By Gil Lauriciano]

[Excerpts] Quelimane (Mozambique), 11 Nov (AIM/PANA) — About a million and a half people in the central Mozambican province of Zambezia are facing shortages of food and clothing due to South Africa's war of destabilisation launched from Malawi. The provincial capital, Quelimane, is now housing 70,000 refugees, sleeping in garages, on balconies, or in centres built on the outskirts of the city. Communications overland between Quelimane the district capitals are virtually paralysed. The roads are pitted with the holes left by mine explosions, or are blocked by enormous tree trunks. Links with the interior are largely maintained through light aircraft, or, in the case of coastal districts, by boat. Trucks which have tried to carry food to hungry peasants have been destroyed and burnt. Their contents have either been burnt as well, or stolen by MNR bandit gangs. Everywhere in Zambezia one sees the marks of this war of aggression. [passage omitted]

Military sources told AIM that the bandits who crossed into Zambezia from Malawi did so in two large groups. One entered Milange district, across a bridge over the River Luo, and them moved towards MNR basis in Namarroi, Alto-Molocue and Gurue Districts. This group was responsible for the attacks in upper Zambezia (the northern parts of the province).

In the last two weeks of September, Mozambican troops led by Captain Rufino Kantumbianda, administrator and military com-

mander of Milange district, clashed with bandits trying to seize the localities of Tengua and Chitambo.

In early October some 350 bandits tried to storm the town of Namarroi. They also attacked localities in the districts of Ile and Gurue. In the subsequent clashes the bandits lost 60 men. The second group penetrated further south, crossing Malawi's border with Morrumbala district. This group spread out to attack districts in the centre and south of the province. [passage omitted]

All economic activity in Zambezia is badly affected by the war. The sugar plantations of Luabo, occupied by the MNR in 1985, are paralysed, as are the tantalite mines at Morrua. Agricultural production in the province has fallen by 50 per cent.

Despite the serious logistical problems faced by the Mozambican Army, there is clearly a great willingness on the part of the local people to fight against the bandits. About 10,000 people have been organised into vigilance groups. They are armed with spears and other traditional weapons and patrol the pathways through the bush, detecting bandit infiltration. In secondary schools, students and teachers are undergoing military training, so that they can defend villages and towns when other adults are out working in the fields. Children are being taught to give the alert on horns to warn of bandit approaching.

Delegation Leaves for Franco-African Summit

MB110853 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] A Mozambican delegation led by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and secretary of the People's Assembly Standing Commission, left Maputo yesterday for Lome, Togo, where it will participate in the proceedings of the 13th Franco-African summit. Mozambique will take part in the meeting as an observer. The summit will discuss, among other things, the prevailing situation in southern Africa, including South Africa's destabilization of Mozambique. The Mozambican delegation to the meetign includes Daniel Gabriel, deputy minister of trade, and Mozambique's ambassadors to France, Isaac Murargy, and to the Kingdom of Belgium and the EEC, Frances Rodrigues.

Trade Ministry 'Source' Gives Import, Export Data

MB101557 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] The value of Mozambique's imports last year was in the range of $423 million. This was revealed by AIM, citing a source close to the minister of trade. According to the same source, this year's imports are estimated at $500 million.

In turn, our country's exports last year stood at $92 million and an equal sum is estimated for this year.

The imports included consumer goods, particularly cereals, textiles and clothes, agricultural implements, raw materials, spare parts, and equipment destined to rehabilitate industry. Our major exports this year are prawns and cashews.

NAMIBIA

Court Extends Protection Against Expulsion

MB121614 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1112 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Windhoek Nov 12 SAPA — In a far-reaching decision today, the Windhoek Supreme Court ruled that Section 9 of the Residence of Certain Persons in South-West Africa Regulation Act was in conflict with SWA/Namibia's bill of fundamental rights, and as such invalid. The legislation stipulates that the transitional cabinet may order anyone not born in the territory or not in government employment to leave SWA/Namibia if the cabinet has reason to believe that such a person may endager the security of the state. The act specifically excludes people who received such expulsion orders from recourse to the courts of law.

In his judgment, Mr Acting Justice Herbert Hendler ordered that Section 9 of the act "is declared unconstitutional, invalid and unenforceable for want of compliance with the bill of fundamental rights." Mr Justice Hendler said the bill of rights was an integral part of the South African state president's Proclamation R101 which established the SWA/Namibian transitional government on June 17 last year. Acts passed by the SWA/Namibia transitional government's National Assembly had to be compatible with the bill of rights, he added. [passage omitted]

The judge said that in terms of the Residence of Certain Persons Act, people not born in the territory and not working for the government had to suffer the disability of being potential targets for expulsion. "I find no justifiable basis why a person who has lived here for 50 or 60 years and is a South African citizen and merely because he was born outside the territory could potentially have his freedom of movement curtailed, or in fact be expelled from the territory without a right of recourse to the courts," Mr Justice Hendler said. "In contrast to this a person who was born in the territory and is thus also a South African citizen is not affected by the provisions of this act. This act constitutes an unacceptable basis of discrimination which offends the fundamental rights." The fundamental rights bill gave rights to all the people of SWA/Namibia and not only to those born in the territory. [passage omitted]

It could not immediately be established whether today's judgment of the Supreme Court meant that people expelled from SWA/Namibia in recent years would now be able to return freely to the territory should they so wish. The court ordered that the cabinet pay the costs of the application.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Reacts 'Strongly' to Soviet Charges

MB131202 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1158 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Madeira, Nov 13, SAPA — The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has reacted strongly to allegations by the Soviets that South Africa had used a high-powered transmitter to divert the plane carrying President Samora Machel off course.

Speaking in Madeira today, Mr Botha said: "The Russians are obviously hiding behind the inadequacy of their obsolete equipment."

South African officials, investigating the cause of the crash, have already susggested that the instrumentation on the plane was inadequate and that the crew had been drinking.

Mozambican's Claim of Recruitment Denied

MB101524 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs has said in Pretoria that the department is unaware of any verbal exchanges involving a survivor of the Komatipoort air disaster, Mr Vasco Langa, in Rob Ferreira Hospital at Nelspruit. According to reports, Mr Langa alleges that shortly after his admission to the hospital unidentified interrogators had tried to persuade him to join the Mozambican Renamo movement.

Buthelzi Urges U.S. To Support Democracy

MB130845 Johannebsurg SAPA in English 0826 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Durban, Nov 13, SAPA — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi last night called on the United States to support democracy by backing leaders and organisations.

Addressing graduates of the Harvard Business School who are touring South Africa, Chief Buthelezi said in Durban last night democracy was prejudiced in South Africa because the revolutionaries of the world picked sides.

It was about time the United States picked sides and balanced things.

He said it was now "a political fact of life that the state president can go nowhere unless blacks afford him their approval."

"He cannot even begin to solve the country's problems unless he carries black South Africa with him. He knows this and, more importantly, he knows that white South Africa knows this.

"White South Africans join with the vast majority of black South Africans demanding the normalising of South Africa as a modern Western-type multi-party democracy," he said.

Chief Buthelezi said the most important debate taking place in the country was the establishment of the proposed national council.

He said the state president did not stand "a snowball's hope in hell of getting the national council off the ground unless black democracy is first unshackled."

"When we talk about the future of the country, about the definition of a lasting constitution, there must be real consultation between black leaders involved and the black masses.

"That cannot take place while black democracy remains shackled.

"What I say to Mr P.W. Botha is that a first step he must take to get his national council off the ground and functioning is to release Nelson Mandela, Mr Zeph Mothopeng and other political prisoners."

Chief Buthelezi said there was sufficient goodwill left in South Africa to enable balcks and whites to negotiate together.

President Botha in Portugal for 2-Day Visit

For media coverage of President P.W. Botha's 2-day visit to the Portuguese island of Madeira, see the 13 November issue of the Western Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Commentary Stresses Need To Control Population

MB130706 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The urgency of an effective program for curbing South Africa's inordinate population growth has been dramatically underlined in a speech this week by Dr Willie van Niekerk, minister of national health and population development. The present generation is the last one to have the opportunity to change the disastrous course on which the country is embarked, says Dr van Niekerk. If it failed its legacy to the future will be an existance akin to that of present-day Ethiopia or Sudan. The urgency of the task has been pointed out before. It has been estimated, for example that if nothing is done, the South African population could reach 80 million within as little as 35 years from now. That will also be the point at which the region's water resources will be utilized to their full capacity, unable to sustain any population growth whatsoever. That the need to act decisively is recognized by the authorities is demonstrated by the concern expressed by Dr van Niekerk and the launching of an action program headed by the new council for population development. What also needs much wider recognition than it receives, however, is that effectively curbing the high growth rate requires a multifaceted approach. A population development program is faced with fundamentally contradictory demands. On the one hand, the rapid rise is continually outstripping the growth in resources that are available for upgrading standards of living. Providing education and expanding economic activity to create sufficient new jobs becomes almost an impossible task. Clearly, therefore, an essential facet of the program is the encouragement of widespread birth control measures, a goal that has to be pursued unremittingly, notwithstanding the strong cultural resistance that exist in every developing community. On the other hand, no program to reduce population growth through persuasion has yet succeeded unless there has been an accompanying rise in living conditions. As a recent report by the Human Sciences Research Council puts it: A strong corrolation has been found world wide between low levels of fertility and the extent of which communities have become urbanized in an industrial environment. The poorer the socioeconomic condi-

tions, says Dr van Niekerk, the higher the population growth and visa versa. Evidence of this has already emerged in South Africa where the birth rate in urban black communities is barely half that of the rural areas. Achieving a managable level of population growth imposes obligations on all sectors of society. Sensible family planning must be vigorously propagated and the necessary facilities provided. The commitment, expressed in funding and expertise, to improving education will have to be maintained and even extended. Manpower training must enjoy high priority and everything possible will have to be done to make possible the creation of new jobs in the private sector by removing restrictions of free enterprise. All in South Africa will suffer the consequences if they proof unable or unwilling to meet these challenges.

Riot Police Prevent Sit-in at GM Factory
MB101044 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] General Motors strikers have been stopped from staging another sit-in at the company's premises. As Peggy Kilian reports from Port Elizabeth, about 3,000 workers were met by riot police at the factory gates.

[Kilian] The GM work force, including workers from the separate Aloes plant, met inside the factory gates early this morning. They found themselves locked out by management. A large group of riot police were stationed in front of the gates. The union official said under these conditions workers decided to go home. Later in the morning shop stewards were allowed to enter the factory and a statement is expected. Union officials say workers will return to the factory at the same time tomorrow. They added more workers are handing in their identity cards in solidarity with the 560 workers who had theirs taken from them by management. Meanwhile, the company is expected to suspend its launch of the new Monza, as 60 cars a day are being lost.

Kinross Miners Suspend Strike Pending Talks
MB101055 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1053 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 10, SAPA — About 6,000 members of the National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] today suspended their three-day strike at Gencor's [General Mining Union Corporation] Kinross gold mine pending negotiations with management, the union said.

The workers downed tools at the Evander Mine on Thursday night in protest at the dismissal of the unions regional chairman, Mr Eric Vala. They also demand the reinstatement of three other leaders dismissed after recent underground work stoppages over production bonuses.

A union spokesman said shaft stewards in the secunda region would meet today to discuss the matter and that a meeting with management was scheduled for sometime today.

"The workers returned to work with a view to negotiating with management to ensure that their grievances were addressed. The situation at the mine is still tense," said the union spokesman.

Putting the number of strikers at about 4,000, a Gencor spokesman confirmed the planned meeting with the NUM.

The union claims Mr Vala was dismissed for his alleged role in the disruption fo a management-organised memorial service for the Kinross mine disaster victims. He had also been accused of assaulting another worker and taking part in a memorial service for the late President Machel.

The congress of SA Trade Unions [COSATU] will take solidarity action with the Kinross workers if Mr Vala and the other three are not reinstated, a COSATU regional spokesman said.

Durban's Whites-Only Bus Service Desegregated
MB120543 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0459 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Durban, Nov 12, SAPA — Durban's whites only bus service has been desegregated and for the first time today all races will be allowed to travel on the Blue Line municipal buses.

Almost all buses in Durban are now integrated although certain Green Line bus routes, such as the Bluff, Montclair and Queensburch are still reserved for blacks only.

This is the seventh time that the Durban transport management board has applied to the local road transportation board for the whites-only restriction to be lifted on these buses. The first time was in August 1980 and the board has applied every year since.

Yesterday afternoon the board's general manager, Mr Marshall Cuthebert received the good news.

"This is wonderful, really very good news. I am pleased to see this restriction on transportation being done away with."

But Mr Cuthbert said that it would not mean the service would really make anymore money.

"No I'm afraid that I cannot see too many blacks using the service primarily because of the comparitively high fare structure."

The Blue Line's fares are almost double that of the Green Line service on all stages. For example it costs about 85 cents to travel on a Blue Line bus for a stage one trip compared to a Green Line fare of 32 cents.

The Blue Line service lost nearly a million passengers in the past financial year ending in April this year which meant together with the increased fuel, repair and maintenance costs, the service ran at a deficit of just over R1,5 milllion.

In other words the income from this service had decreased by R560,000.

Durban's mayor, Mr Stan Lange said he agreed that the integration of the bus service would not necessarily improve the services finances but it would help in other ways.

"I am very glad the race restriction has been dropped. It should have gone years ago anyway. But I do believe it will help create better understanding between people of all races and this is an important factor to consider."

Mrs Sybil Hotz, chairperson of the mangement committee, said mainly economic forces resulted in the desegregation of the service.

She said she was "delighted" at the news.

"I hadn't heard about it but we've applied so many times that I knew sometime it must be agreed to. But this is important for the city. We have tried our utmost to move away from any discrimination and this fabulous news.

"We really cannot afford to run two separate bus services."

Information Bureau Releases Unrest Reports

12 Nov Report Issued

MB121500 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1453 GMT
12 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 12, SAPA — The unrest situation report from the Bureau for Information in Pretoria for the period 0600 nov 11 to 0600 Nov 12 follows:

"A black man was burned alive yesterday by a group of black persons in Soweto. No arrests were made.

"In Katlehong (Germiston) about 70 black youths set fire to a private home and stoned a black woman to death. A security force patrol arrived on the scene and fired on the youths wounding one and arresting him.

"In another incident in Katlehong (Germiston) about 100 black youths set fire to a delivery vehicle causing considerable damage. Two black men have been arrested in connection with this incident.

"Several incidents of stone throwing at PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation] buses occurred in Soweto yesterday causing considerable damage. No arrests were made."

13 Nov Report Issued

MB130818 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0814 GMT
13 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 13, SAPA — The following is the Bureau for Information unrest report for the period 6 am yesterday to 6 am today.

In Katlehong (Germiston) yesterday a group of blacks threw stones at a private vehicle. The driver fired a shot at the group wounding one man in the foot. No arrests were made.

In another incident in Katlehong a group of blacks intimidated and assaulted a black man. No arrests were made.

On the Addo nation road near Motherwell (Port Elizabeth) a black man threw stones at a private vehicle causing negligible damage. The man was arrested after the incident had been reported to the police.

Other isolated unrest incidents consisted of stone throwing at buses and a few incidents of arson. No arrests were made.

KwaNdebele Independence Opponents Detained

MB111020 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1017 GMT
11 Nov 86

[Text] Siyabuswa, KwaNdebele, November 11, SAPA — Two leading members of the KwaNdebele royal family have been detained and are being held in the capital Siyabuswa, Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, the eldest member of the family, said today.

Prince James Mahlangu and Prince Andries Mahlangu, leading opponents of independence for the homeland, were picked up by KwaNdebele police the Ndzunza tribal authority offices in Weltvreden near Siyabuswa at 9.15am yesterday, Prince Cornelius said. [sentence as received]

Police had informed him that the men were being held under Section 3,1 of the emergency regulations, the prince told SAPA.

A number of tribal minutes and records dating back to 1980 were also taken away.

Prince Cornelius said a number of anonymous pamphlets had been distributed in Siyabuswa today accusing him and the two detained princes of attempting to get rid of the KwaNdebele chief minister, Mr Simon Skosana, and of trying to maintain apartheid by opposing independence for the homeland.

"I think the two princes were detained to make way for the distribution of this pamphlet," the prince said. "I don't think it represents the feelings of the people."

Independence was rejected by the homeland assembly in August this year after a concerted campagin by the royal family and large sections of the population.

DPSC Estimates 20,000 Detained in Emergency

MB121701 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1636 GMT
12 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 12 SAPA — The Detainees Parents Support Committee [DPSC] estimates that 20,000 people have been detained during the current state of emergency. "In all we estimate that 20,000 detentions have taken place during this state

of emergency so far and that 23,000 detentions under various forms of security legislation have taken place since 1st January 1986," the DPSC said.

Based on DPSC records, 47 per cent of detainees were under 21 years of age, the organisation's fourth special report on the state of emergency said. Another 19 per cent were 21 to 25 years old.

There was no indication emergency detentions had stopped and reports of fresh detentions came in every day, the DPSC said.

Since August 31, the number of people listed as detained on its records has risen from 5566 to 7592. The names of 9287 people who had been detained for at least 30 days were tabled in parliament. Since parliament went into recess, authorities issued no more information about detainees.

"There have also been several mass detentions and there are always a large number of detainees who are unknown to us," the DPSC said.

According to a DPSC graph, most detentions took place in the Eastern Cape (2516) and PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging]areas(1794). Political and community workers were the highest number of known detainees (1438), while the occupations of 4479 were unknown. In the group scholars/pupils/teachers, 1043 were detained. Twenty journalists were detained.

There were reports, the DPSC said, that hundreds of those released from custody were served with restriction orders.

The town where most people were detained was Port Elizabeth — 968 — followed by 421 in Cape Town.

On October 22, Mr Xoliso Johannes Jacobs, 20, allegedly committed suicide in his cell in Upington prison, according to the Prisons Department. He was detained on June 15. His was the first death of a detainee held under emergency regulations, but he was the 62nd person to die in security detention since 1963.

Attacks on Political Activists' Homes Increase
MB131056 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text0) Attacks on the homes of political activists have taken a most serious turn. Early on Tuesday morning the Soweto home of the former president of the Azanian Students Movement [AZASM] was damaged by what the family say was a limpet mine. The blast occurred at the home of Thami Mcerwa minutes after the home of former AZASM and publicity secretary George Wauchope was petrol bombed. The devise exploded just outside the house, shattering windows and damaging the roof. Windows in surrounding houses were also blown out. The Wauchope family was nearly burnt to death in the petrol bomb attack as the attackers had fastened the doors from the outside. The homes of activists have come under increasing petrol bomb and grenade attacks.

Police Release DPSC Adviser After Questioning
MB121126 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1058 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 12, SAPA — An advisor for the Detainees Parents Support Committee [DPSC], Mis Daphne Mashile, has been released from Moroka police station where she was held in detention.

Miss Mashile told SAPA this morning she was released yesterday afternoon after being detained at 4.30 am on Monday while visiting her family in Naledi, Soweto.

She had been held at Moroka and interrogated at Protea police station in Soweto during her detention.

Miss Mashile had visited her family yesterday and was "relieved" to be free, she said. She was back at work in the Johannesburg offices of the DPSC today.

In reply to a telexed enquiry about the reported detention, a spokesman for the public relations division of the SAP in Pretoria said: "According to our present records Miss Mashile is not being detained in terms of security legislation."

KwaNdebele Police Arrest Six More Under Emergency
MB121156 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1140 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Pretoria, Nov 12, SAPA — Another six people, including KwaNdebeles' deputy sheriff and only messenger of the court, had been detained in the homeland under the emergency regulations, the detainees attorney, Mr Mano Matlala, said today.

Mr Matlala said from his office in Pretoria that the six new detentions were carried out in the capital Siyabuswa and in Denilton, part of the Moutse area, last night by KwaNdebele police.

One of the detainees, Mr Fanie Molapo, is a deputy sheriff, a police reservist and the only messenger of the court in KwaNdebele, he said.

He gave the names of the other detainees as: Mr Joe Morgan, public relations officer for Witbank Black Aces football club; Mr Joe Aphane, a leading businessman in Siyabuswa; Mr Abram Skosana, Mr Jabu Mahlangu and Mr Harold Skosana.

The commissioner of police for KwaNdebele, Brigadier H.C. Larren, confirmed that a number of detentions under the emergency regulations had been made and said the families of all detainees had been informed. [passage omitted]

11 Emergency Detainees Released Unexpectedly
MB110432 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2236 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 10, SAPA — Eleven emergency detain-

ees were unexpectedly released from the Victor Verster Prison near Paarl today.

They included Mr Athol Williams of the John Ramsey High School, Mr Peter Williams of Belgravial High School and Mr Richard Martin, a University of Western Cape student.

On Friday, another detainee, Mr Desmond Abrahams, was also released from detention at Victor Verster Prison.

Mr Martin, who was detained at the start of the emergency on June 12 and who is to write a university examination tomorrow, said after his release: "It was a complete surprise. I was just told I could go home."

About 150 detainees are still being held at Victor Verster.

Ministry Releases Voter Registration Figures
MB121544 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1540 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Pretoria, Nov 12, SAPA — The total number of white voters registered in South Africa at the end of September was 3,023,590, indicating an increase of 13,890 on the figure at the end of June, according to figures released in Pretoria today by the minister of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha.

The total number of coloured voters had also increased by 10,788, to stand at 1,540,540, and the number of Indian voters was up marginally, by 3364, to 594,818.

Mr Botha said the latest summary of voters statistics, drawn from the population register, was being made available "for general information." He announced recently that authoritites were embarking on a special campaign to update voters' rolls because of the possibility of an early general election. Party political organisations, particularly among the white population, have also stepped up their efforts to trace missing voters.

According to Mr Botha's figures, the register for House of Assembly voters shows that the Cape had 840,908 at the end of September, campared to 838,313, at the end of June. Natal had 354,459 voters (352,632), the Orange Free State 234,635 (234,138) and the Transvaal 1,593,588 (1,584,617).

The provincial breakdown of figures for coloured voters for the House of Representatives showed increases in the Cape from 1,298,179 to 1,307,179, from 59,482 to 59,872 in Natal, from 28,812 to 28,979 in the Orange Free State, and from 143,279 to 144,510 in the Transvaal.

The breakdown for Indian voters for the House of Delegates showed increases from 19,444 to 19,561 in the Cape, from 486,395 to 489,107 in Natal, and from 85,615 to 86,150 in the Transvaal. There are no House of Delegates voters in the Orange Free State, where the law prohibiting Indians residence in the province was only repealed this year. [passage omitted]

Report Summarizes 1985 Census Figures
MB101641 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1337 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 10, SAPA — The first seven of a planned 18 reports relating to last year's population census have been released, the head of the Central Statistical Service, Dr Treurnicht du Toit, said in Pretoria today.

The reports covered the geographical distribution of the population, age, level of education, occupations, and social characteristics, he said in a news release.

According to a synopsis released today, on March 5 last year South Africa's enumerated population comprised 15,162,840 blacks, 4,568,739 whites, 2,832,705 coloureds, and 821,361 Asians. Blacks constituted 68.3 per cent of the population, whites 17.8 per cent, coloureds 10.3 per cent, and Asians 3.1 per cent.

The population of the independent homelands had not been included in the census, but those of the other homelands had been, a service spokesman said.

The annual population growth rates between 1980 and 1985 were 2.4 per cent for coloureds, 2.4 per cent for blacks, 2.0 percent for Asians, and 1.4 per cent for whites. The rate for the population as a whole was 2.2. The black growth rate is in fact higher than 2.4 per cent because the population of the Ciskei, which was included in the 1980 census, was excluded last year because the Ciskei had become independent in 1981. (Ciskei had a population of 925,095 last year.)

Whites were the most highly educated, with four per cent holding a degree only and 14 per cent being non-educated/unspecified; Asians second with one per cent being graduates and 20 per cent being non-educated; coloureds third with nil per cent graduates and 26 per cent non-educated; and blacks fourth with nil per cent graduates and 37 per cent non-educated.

Copies of the reports are obtainable from the government printer.

Port Elizabeth Opens 7 Free Trade Areas
MB081217 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1016 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, Nov 8, SAPA — The announcement yesterday of the seven open areas of trade for all races in the Port Elizabeth, [PE] district was welcomed by businessmen.

The free trade areas in the city centre, Newton Park, Greenacres, Northern Korsten and Produce Street, were announced in yesterday's Government Gazette.

The president of the PE Chamber of Commerce, Mr Carl Coetzer, said: "We have always maintained that there should be no discrimination on the basis of colour and this news is a step in the right direction, albeit a small one."

Mr Rocky Ridgeway, a former chairman of ASSOCOM, [Association of Chamber of Commerce] said he would only be happy

when people of all races were free to choose where they wanted to trade.

Mr Koos Alberts, Chairman of the Afrikaanse Sakekamer, said he was pleased because until now Port Elizabeth "has been hanging in the air."

Banking Leader Expects Gradual Economic Recovery
MB121444 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] The chairman of the Development Bank of Southern Africa, Dr Simon Brand, says the recovery of the country's economy will take place gradually, and it will have to be assisted by a change in the structure of incomes and opportunities. Dr Brand was speaking at a seminar at UNISA [University of South Africa].

He said this means a strict fiscal and monetary policy will have to be followed, that direct intervention in the economy by the government be limited to a minimum, and that the private sector's spending on the needy be reassessed. He said he hoped that South Africa's neighbors would be sensible enough not to implement their threats against this country by disparaging economic sense by preventing normal trade.

The director general of finance, Dr Chris Stals, said at the seminar that the government should control as far as possible its demand for capital and labor, and encourage the private sector to exploit the economy to its full potential. He said state spending must be limited to the provision of essential basic services.

Business Groups Criticize Residential Segregation
MB110435 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2243 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 10, SAPA — A draft plan guide (DPG) by the Department of Constitutional Development and planning for the future development of the PWV (Pretoria Vereeniging Witwatersrand) area has been criticised in a joint report by the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce and the Johannesburg Central Business District Association.

The release commenting on the the DPG, issued in Johannesburg this evening, criticised the continued use of segregated areas in future planning strategy.

"Attempts to confine non-whites by law in relatively small segregated areas will continue to fail," the release said, adding: "We must plan for more than double the population by the year 2000, with the greatest part of the increase not being white."

National interests would be "ill-served" by measures aimed at restraining development in the PWV in the hope that would occur elsewhere the report said.

"The large portion of the population which is "functionally illiterate and unskilled" cannot easily be employed within the tertiary sector. [quotation marks as received]

The release went on to say the PWS system of roadways needed to be reassessed.

"Creating high-capacity motorways like the PWV3 accross the northern areas would unnecessarily stimulate cross-city traffic and damage the environment."

The release said that mining land suitable for industrial should be utilised.

The DPG's plans for residential development are based on the assumption that present government policy requiring separate group areas will continue.

"Non-whites wish to live closer to their workplaces. The inner-belt of residential townships is de facto grey," the report said.

The traders associations believe that it will not be possible to prepare "sensible and practical plans" for the future of the areas while "outdated and impractical plans" such as the Group Areas Act exist.

The groups objections to the planned "Norweto" proposal of a township north of Sandton and Randburg are based on general urban planning and "other practical considerations."

The release also indicates that the population growth figures are likely to be greater than those shown in the DGP.

Separate Amenities Act 'Will Be Scrapped'
MB111551 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Nov 86 pp 1,2

[By Brian Stuart]

[Excerpts] Cape Town — The Separate Amenities Act of 1953, allowing public facilities to be restricted on racial grounds, will be scrapped next year, according to government sources.

The 1953 legislation relates to facilities built with taxpayers' money by the state, provinces or local governments. They include town halls, beach facilities, parks and gardens and sporting facilities.

Changes are also to take place in the Group Areas Act of 1966, which controls the right to own or occupy private sector facilities. It therefore governs admission to hotels, restaurants, cinemas and theatres.

Mr Piet Badenhorst, Deputy-Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, recently referred the question of open hotels, restaurants, cinemas and theatres to the Group Areas Board for investigaiton and recommendation.

The Group Areas Board has now completed its hearing and is drawing up its report to Mr Badenhorst, who is expected to seek Cabinet support for opening up these facilities run by private enterprise.

This action can be expected regardless of the President's council report on the Group Areas Act and Separate Amenities Act, which is due in the last week of this month. [passage omitted]

The principle expected to be laid down in that report is the right of any owner or manager of any private premises or vehicle — a taxi, for example — to allow, reserve or refuse admission to any person at his own discretion.

This would eliminate colour from laws relating to the use of privately created facilities. At the same time it would not prevent private clubs from refusing admission on other grounds. There are clubs with selected membership.

In this proposed new system, the emphasis would be placed on the right of the owner. [passage omitted]

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

MB130657 [Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN: French Snub of Botha 'Shameful'

A page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 12 November says: "How shameful. Even the honouring of the South African dead of both world wars and the Korean War could not be done without the State President, Mr P.W. Botha, being snubbed by the French." *The Citizen* says the West, including France, "conveniently forgets the part South Africans played and listen, instead, to the voices of terrorists who single out innocent men, women and children for death or injury." Although South Africa's domestic policies "are under attack" around the world, the country is "undeserving of the slanders heaped on it and punishments meted out against it." "If we are to be treated as pariahs, let us act as pariahs and have nothing to do with those who seek to reject and harm us."

THE STAR on Detentions

Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 12 November says that one estimate puts the number of detainees in police and prison cells around the country at 20,000. "On August 19 the Ministry of Law and Order announced that weekly lists of people detained for more than 30 days would be issued. It hasn't happened. So, for nearly half a year — silence." Apart from those who have been brought to trial, the rest are being held, "presumably, not for what they have done, but for fear of what they may do." "These people are presumed guilty until the State deems them innocent enough to be set free." The paper says that negotiation and reconciliation on the labor, business, education and political fronts have foundered because leaders are being held in detention without trial and "it is surely apparent by now that the cure does more harm than the ailment — whatever that ailment may be."

IDASA Hopes to Bring People Together

On the same page Bruce Cameron says the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (IDASA) is "up and going" and its founders Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, former leader of the PFP, and Dr Alex Boraine, former PFP Federal Executive chairman, are "optimistic that they can now make a far greater contribution to the future." At a local level they hope to be "the catalyst to resolve problems, to bring people together," and at a national level they plan to "provide forums for discussion as well as to research various options regarding labour, economic and constitutional matters." Their intention is to be "honest brokers" and they do not want to have links with political groups. The institute also intends to fill an educational role. "Many whites, for example confuse multi-racialism with non-racialism. 'The Government has hijacked multi-racialism with its constitutional structures. That is not non-racialism. Blacks want non-racialism,'" says Boraine. In their dealings they do not intend to have much to do with structures established by the government, "'which are fundamentally non-democratic and are not non-racial.'"

BUSINESS DAY on Salary Increases

"While the nation as a whole has been getting poorer (with real per capita income declining), the fat cats of the civil service have been getting richer and more comfortable," says Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 12 November in a page 8 editorial. "With an election looming, the big danger is that government will try to buy votes — which it has done on more than one occasion in the past — by raising salaries. If it has any real concern for the state of the economy, it should resist this temptation, which will add a vicious new twist to the inflationary spiral and probably shorten the duration of the coming mini-boom."

Blacks Reject 'Own Affairs' Authorities

On the same page Max du Preez comments on the provision for blacks in government saying "the experts explain that government wants to group four or five, or more, black urban areas together and create, a legislative body and ministers' council for each." These bodies will then be on the same level as the white, colored and Indian Houses of Parliament with the Ministers' Councils, and with the Legislative Assemblies and cabinets of the independent homelands. These would all be "own affairs" bodies. However, "there seems to be no realistic prospect of urban blacks accepting — and voting for — "own affairs" authorities. "That implies a total rejection of the whole plan by at least the ANC and UDF and their anarchist comrades in the townships — and more violence, more isolation, more punitive action."

CAPE TIMES on Forced Removals

"A government which has allegedly disavowed forced removals is not doing too badly in the shifting of whole communities from one area to another," says a page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 11 November. "The evictions are bad enough, but to pretend they do not constitute forced removals is worse. The government should at least have the courage to acknowledge the effect of what it is doing or allowing. Like many things that are supposed to have been killed by reform, forced removals are alive, well and thoroughly evil."

SOWETAN: Death of Apartheid not Enough

"The extraordinary tenacity with which South Africa stuck to her more obnoxious apartheid laws is made to look even more ridiculous as some of these acts are being scrapped, one after the other, without anybody unduly hurt in the process," says the page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 12 November. Even though the apartheid structures "that were thought to be the instrument of white power" are going, it is "not until we all have a direct say in the running of this country, that is in the sharing of power, will there be peace." The paper also says that

"after every oppressive law is scrapped the blacks will inevitably up the ante. The white community will be genuinely or sometimes hypocritically surprised that there is no jubilation that apartheid is dying. That, we are afraid, has ceased to be the determining factor in our lives. The general now wishes to have participation in the power structure."

DIE TRANSVALER on NRP Attempt To Unite Moderates

A page 14 editorial in Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaaans on 11 November welcomes the New Republic Party's NRP attempt to unite all the moderates in the country. But *Die Transvaler* does not believe that the NRP "or any other opposition party, can create a climate where the moderates of all races can stand up against any form of radicalism." The paper says that it is the task of the National Party who has the parliamentary power to "do away with measures which lead to a hardening of attitudes, and who has the trust of the voters to continue with its initiatives to unite the moderate forces."

DIE VADERLAND: No Support From Abroad

"South Africa has reason to be astounded at the opportunistic and contradictory behaviour of governments who expect unimpeachable honesty," says a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 11 November. The paper says that the United States is no exception and it criticizes the U.S. arms exchange with Iran in return for Americans who had been held by terrorists in Lebanon. The paper further says that all changes in South Africa "are simply ignored by the U.S. Congress." South Africa can contribute to development in southern Africa, but is nevertheless "destabilized by sanctions, boycotts and disinvestment. This is an indication that South Africa really only has itself to fall back on."

BEELD: 'Hysterical' Accusations on Machel Crash

A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 12 November says the fact that there is an "independent and unbiased" investigation into the plane crash that claimed the life of President Machel should be "shameful for those who have already pronounced South Africa guilty." The paper asks which of these "hysterical countries" take such righteous and fearless action. "From a political point of view, the findings of the investigation will be a step forward for the Republic; from a moral point of view, hopefully a giant step forward."

SWAZILAND

Minister Reveals RSA 'Racket' To Avoid Sanctions

MB111749 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 11 Nov 86 p 16

[Text] The Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism has appealed to countries importing Swaziland goods to insist on certificates of origin to stop a racket by some South African companies using Swaziland's name in attempts to break through the economic sanctions.

The Principal Secretary, Mr Chris Mkhonta, disclosed yesterday that the firms involved were putting labels proclaiming that their products were the product of Swaziland and shipping the goods to unsuspecting markets.

He alleged that it had been established that the Durban port is one area where the labels were available.

Mr Mkhonta together with Dr Robert Haas an advisor in the Ministry, said it is impossible that the companies in South Africa were using official documents but said they use labels to cheat importing countries that the consignments come from Swaziland when they do not.

Mr Mkhonta pointed out that there have been many incidents where it was reported that various commodities from South Africa were exported to some countries, alleged to be originating in Swaziland.

He said that it has been reported that a consignment of apples was turned down in the Middle East after it was discovered that they were exported through Swaziland's name yet there are no apple orchards in Swaziland.

He also said that it was also reported that a consignment of wines was turned down in Canada after they were exported in the same style. He added that recently it was reported that a consignment of electronics were exported to Australia. "We are investigating the allegations," he said.

He stressed that the problem is that most countries accept goods when they see labels without asking for the certificate of origin.

Dr Robert Haas said people were just speculating that official documents were used by the companies in South Africa.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Congratulates Angola's Dos Santos

MB121112 Dakar PANA in English 1006 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Lusaka, 12 Nov (ZANA/PANA) — Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda (?stated) yesterday that racist South Africa's callous destabilisation campaign will not deter Zambia and other frontline countries from supporting the liberation struggle in South Africa and Namibia.

In a congratulatory message to Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos on that country's independence anniversary, Kaunda said that the situation in southern Africa had reached such a critical stage that the Pretoria regime, in defence of apartheid and to perpetuate its hold on Namibia, had stepped up its acts of terror and destabilisation against its black neighbouring states.

Zambia applauded Angola's determined and courageous defence of its sovereignity and its unwavering support for the oppressed masses in southern Africa.

Kaunda said Zambia took great pride in the friendship and level of cooperation between Zambia and Angola.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Says RSA 'Plotting To Attack' Zimbabwe

MB122021 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, said racist South Africa has embarked on the new strategy of destabilizing independent southern African states, and the Botha white minority regime is daily planning and plotting to attack Zimbabwe. Speaking in parliament today, Comrade Mugabe said whatever freedom Zimbabwe tries to enjoy will be destabilized by South Africa using the MNR bandits and other forces. The prime minister said the MNR bandits are already waging a war against Zimbabwe as evidenced by their attacks on the country's railway system and pipeline passing through Mozambique and also vehicles carrying Zimbabwean exports. Comrade Mugabe said Zimbabwe should therefore remain vigilant and urged the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe to join the governemnt in attacking the Pretoria regime for its unwarranted acts of destabilization against neighboring countries.

Mangwende Not Satisfied With Malawi Trade Effort

MB122026 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, told the House of Assembly that southern African states are not satisfied with Malawi's commitment to a common strategy aimed at safeguarding the region's import and export routes from South African control. He said southern African countries had designed a strategy to secure import and export routes in the region which are independent of South African control. Comrade Mangwende said the strategy requires full cooperation of all the countries in the region. The minister stressed that relations between Zimbabwe and Malawi will remain cordial and normal in that the existing channels of communication between the two countries are being used.

PAC Alleges RSA Intelligence Upgrade in Malawi

MB081547 Dakar PANA in English 1530 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Harare, 8 Nov (ZIANA/PANA) — The accusation by South Africa that Zimbabwe and Mozambique were planning to overthrow the Malawi Government is a pretext by the racist regime to upgrade its intelligence post in Lilongwe into a full fledged military launching pad against the Frontline states, a senior member of the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania, PAC, said today.

We have been aware that South Africa already had a military base in Malawi. A listening post into the activities of liberation movements was set up there as part of an agreement under which Pretoria financed the construction of Lilongwe, Edwin Makoti, the PAC secretary for publicity and information, said.

He said Malawi which has maintained diplomatic ties with South Africa was the only independent country in the region the South African liberation movements did have bilateral relations with. Our only relations with Malawi lay in the fact that it is a member of the OAU, Makoti said.

Makoti said the growing pressure of economic sanctions threatened South African market of more than 50 million people in the region and its supply systems to its surrogates, MNR bandits. As Malawi began to become fully involved in the SADCC, its market there was threatened. South Africa wants to maintain the Malawi market as well as a military base to attack both directly and indirectly through MNR and its other surrogate groups neighbouring countries and possibly deeper into other progressive African coutries, he said.

Makoti said the South African accusaiton was part of a strategy by the racists to not only draw attention away from Pretoria's involvement in death of Mozambican President Samora Machel but justify fresh raids into Frontline States. The old excuse that the neighbouring states were harbouring and training the freedom fighters no longer holds water, the regime is trying to turn the tide and will attack in the name of forestalling imminent attempts at overthrowing the Malawi Government, Makoti said.

Ten-Nation Trade Seminar Opens in Harare

MB101648 Dakar PANA in English 1549 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Harare, 10 Nov (ZIANA/PANA] — A ten-nation seminar to iron out problems of trade and development began in Harare today.

Speaking at the opening of the two-and-a-half week talks, the deputy minister of trade and commerce, Chimeidzayi Sanyangare, said foreign exchange shortage caused imports to be diverted from industrial projects to critical national needs like fuel, drugs and food. The little foreign exchange available must therefore be used to the best advantage through meticulous planning at the same time avoiding the trying down of resources unnecessarily, Sanyangare said.

He said seminar participants had to see the importance of their discussions within the framework of the objectives of Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) which included the breaking of economic independence, regional integration, mobilizing resources and securing international cooperation for economic liberation. SADCC industrial projects are aimed at reducing dependence on external inputs and products, developing the manufacturing capacity of industrial sectors and co-ordination of all industrial activity.

The seminar on import procurement for industrial and infrastructural projects is being attended by 21 delegates from Angola, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, the Sudan, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The talks are sponsored by the Finnish Government and jointly organised by the Programme for Development Co-Operation (PRODEC) at the Helsinki School of Economics and the International Trade Centre (UNCTAD/GATT). [passage omitted]